FULLERINI

110TH CONGRESS

1st Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT 110-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2008

JUNE

, 2007.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. DICKS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

together with

[To accompany H.R.]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008 and for other purposes. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except the Bureau of Reclamation and the Central Utah Project), the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other related agencies, including the Forest Service, the Indian Health Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

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BUDGET AUTHORITY RECOMMENDED IN BILL BY TITLE

| Activity. | Budget estimates, fiscal year 2008 | Committee bill, fiscal year 2008 | Committee bill com- pared with budget estimates |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Title I, Department of the Interior: New Budget (obligational) | | | |
| authority | \$9,713,245,000 | \$10,163,478,000 | +\$450,233,000 |
| Title II, Environmental Protection Agency: New Budget | | | |
| (obligational) authority | 7,199,400,000 | 8,085,915,000 | +886,515, 00 0 |
| Title III, related agencies: New Budget (obligational) author- | | | |
| ity | 8,770,858,000 | 9,383,732,000 | +612,874,000 |
| | 05 055 500 000 | 07.000.105.000 | - 1 040 000 000 |
| Grand total, New Budget (obligational) authority | 25,683,503,000 | 27,633,125,000 | +1,949,622,000 |

CHANGING DIRECTIONS

The recommendations presented in the accompanying bill are the product of a very deliberate and bipartisan process. The Subcommittee on Interior, Environment and Related Agencies held 38 separate hearings over three months with more than 250 witnesses. This included agency officials, Members of Congress and more than 100 tribal leaders and other public witnesses. These hearings included both standard budget hearings as well as a series of broader sessions to look at long-term trends in a few critical areas. This included five "contextual" hearings which looked at: (1) preserving open spaces and recreational opportunities; (2) protecting the quality of our water and air; (3) the status of Native American communities; (4) America's artistic and cultural heritage; and finally (5) the critical area of climate change. Many of the recommendations in this bill flow directly from these hearings.

This bill is structured in response to this review to begin the process of reinvesting significant new resources to address the future needs of our country. This new period of reinvestment follows a period of significant disinvestment in environmental and conservation programs and a period of clearly inadequate funding towards fulfilling the moral and treaty obligations of this Nation to Native American communities. Had the Administration's budget request been approved for 2008, funding over the last six years would have fallen 16 percent for the Department of the Interior, 29 percent for the Environmental Protection Agency and 35 percent for the non-fire portion of the budget of the Forest Service. Given that history, the Committee believes that the 4.5 percent increase provided in this bill is well justified.

This report provides detailed justifications for its recommendations but a few of the increases and decreases recommended by the

Committee deserve special mention:

National Parks.—The bill includes substantial new investments in our national parks as part of the \$3 billion, ten-year proposal from the President to upgrade the parks in preparation for the centennial of the founding of the National Park Service in 2016. The bill provides \$2,047 million, a \$199 million increase over fiscal year 2007, for core operational costs of our national parks as proposed by the President. This increase will begin to reverse the major declines which have occurred over the last decade as the parks have had to absorb fixed costs and other new requirements year after year. The additional funds will support 3,000 badly needed new

seasonal employees and 590 additional year-round staff. \$85 million is also included for critical repair and maintenance projects.

The bill also provides \$50 million as the governmental contribution for the new Centennial Challenge initiative proposed by the President for the parks. These funds must be matched by private funds. Centennial Challenge funds will support special facility and visitor service projects which enhance the visitor experience beyond the levels possible through the normal appropriations process.

National Wildlife Refuges.—The bill provides \$451 million, a \$56 million increase over 2007, for national wildlife refuges. This will begin to reverse the current staffing shortfall problems within the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service which has lost almost 600 FTEs since 2004. \$85 million has also been provided for the very successful State Wildlife Grants programs managed by the Service.

Native Americans.—The bill provides \$5,731 million to support critical education, health care, economic development and law enforcement programs for Native Americans, \$231 million over the request for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Indian Health Service (IHS). To address one of the biggest issues facing Indian Country, the bill adds \$35 million for a methamphetamine properties initiative that groups both the BIA and the IHS

prevention initiative that spans both the BIA and the IHS.

Wildfires.—The bill provides \$2,781 million for the wildfire programs to support the national fire plan, an increase of \$199 million over the current level. The President's budget had proposed more than \$100 million in reductions in critical fire preparedness activities. This bill restores those cuts and provides an increase of \$163 million over fiscal year 2007 for wildfire suppression, fully funding the 10-year average costs. It also includes over \$500 million for vitally needed hazardous fuels projects to reduce the risk of further catastrophic wildfires.

Forest Service.—The President's budget request would have required the loss of over 2,100 full time staff at the Forest Service and dramatic reductions in its ability to provide basic services for the American public. Instead, the Committee recommendation has made a major investment of \$345 million above the request for non-fire programs to restore recreation and trails, forest protection and harvest, natural resource stewardship, cooperative forestry, and quality science programs. This brings non-fire funding up to \$2.6 billion, an increase of 4 percent and \$102 million over fiscal year 2007. The decade-long neglect of maintenance to the vast Forest Service road network and trail system is addressed with the new \$65 million legacy roads and trails remediation initiative to begin the restoration of sensitive watersheds.

Environmental Protection Agency.—The bill provides \$8,086 million for the EPA, an \$887 million increase over the President's budget. The President had proposed \$526 million of reductions for this agency. The bill restores those cuts and provides a number of critical increases. The bill includes \$1,125 million, a \$437 million increase above the request, for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund; \$220 million for Clean Air State Grants; \$140 million for sewer and water grants in local communities; \$35.5 million for underground storage tank grants; and \$50 million for the new diesel

emission reduction program.

Climate Change.—This bill addresses the critical issue of climate change in a number of ways. First, it provides \$266 million for various climate change activities throughout the bill, an increase of

\$94 million over the 2007 level.

The bill also establishes a new temporary Commission on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation. This Commission will include the heads of the major Federal agencies with climate science responsibilities, as well as a set of public Members with appropriate expertise. The bill designates the President of the National Academy of Sciences as the Chairman of the new Commission and charges it with reviewing for the first time in an organized way the science issues related to how the world adapts to the reality of climate change and the steps necessary to advance this science. (See

The bill includes a statutory set-aside of \$2 million for the Environmental Protection Agency to begin the formal process of developing a regulatory framework for the reduction of greenhouse

gases.

The bill also includes the same Sense of Congress Resolution adopted last year by the Committee recognizing the reality of cli-

mate change and the need to address its consequences.

Cultural Agencies.—The National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities would each receive \$160 million, increases over the 2007 appropriations levels of \$35

million and \$19 million respectively.

Reductions.—This bill also recommends reductions below the 2007 level totaling over \$400 million. This includes \$135 million of net reductions from construction programs throughout the bill based on evidence at the hearings that many of these programs have a backlog of previously funded projects which must be com-pleted prior to undertaking new work. The bill also terminates the Land Owner Incentive and Private Stewardship programs at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Committee believes that this bill, with its increases and decreases, is a responsible package which invests in key environmental and conservation priorities and honors our stewardship re-

sponsibilities to Native Americans.

CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

The Committee also wishes to express its concerns about a num-

ber of issues which affect multiple areas within the bill.

Environment and Law Enforcement Concerns on the Southwest Border.—The Committee remains concerned that the illegal immigration problems on the Southwestern border are having devastating impacts on Federal and tribal lands. The lands of the National Wildlife Refuge System, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service are severely stressed by the thousands of illegal immigrants that cross the border. Tribal lands are equally impacted. Thousands of pounds of trash and hundreds of miles of trails and illegal roads are being left behind in environmentally sensitive areas. Alarmingly, many sections of our public lands are now so dangerous that Federal agencies must restrict public access. With increased border scrutiny in urban sectors, drug traffickers have moved their operations

to more remote Federal and tribal lands. Due to this high level of drug trafficking, Federal employees often put their lives at risk just

by showing up for work.

The Committee has increased funding in each of the land management agencies law enforcement accounts and in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and expects a portion of that funding to be used to protect tribal members, visitors, employees, and natural resources

along the Southwestern border.

Methamphetamine Use in Indian Country.—The Committee is extremely concerned about the rising use of methamphetamine in Indian Country. This drug destroys lives, obliterates families, and has the potential to destroy tribal cultures. Increases in violent crime, child abuse, spousal abuse and suicide can all be traced to methamphetamine use. In hearings this year, the Committee learned that entire reservations were being targeted by international drug cartels due to a lack of adequate law enforcement. The Committee commends the administration for its recognition of this problem and the increased funding it proposed to help fight it, but more needs to be done. The Committee has increased funding in this bill by \$35,000,000 above the request for law enforcement officers, training, tribal courts, detention facilities and anti-drug education activities. The Committee understands that this is not just a law enforcement problem and therefore has included \$15,000,000 within this amount for the Indian Health Service for substance abuse treatment and mental health issues, including youth sucide, associated with methamphetamine use. The Committee appearance of the Indian Health mittee expects the Directors of the Indian Health Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to distribute this funding outside of the normal formulas and methodologies to target the areas with the highest needs in Indian Country.

The Committee directs the Departments to report on the alloca-

tion of these increased funds within 60 days of enactment of this

appropriation.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH PROJECT REVIEW PROCESS

Projects.—Congress has made significant reforms in the way it reviews funding for the Federal government; reforms which the Committee takes very seriously as it executes its constitutional authority. Earmarking or directed spending of Federal dollars does not begin with Congress. It begins with the Executive Branch. For example, the Administration requested 115 construction and land acquisition projects totaling \$272 million. The Administration, in selecting these projects, goes through a process that is the functional equivalent of earmarking. When the Committee reviews the budget request, it goes through a process of rigorous review and may alter or modify this list to reflect additional priorities.

Contractors.—The Executive Branch also engages in another practice which steers or directs money to specific entities or purposes through a process of contracting out various activities and

poses through a process of contracting out various activities and

In many important work locations, the number of people working for contractors exceeds the number of Federal employees in the same building or location. Many of these, in fact, are non-competitive or sole-sourced. When added together, the Executive Branch

steers or directs far greater spending to specific projects or corporations than is directed or earmarked by Congress. And the practice of non-competitive contracting has exploded in the past five years.

For example the Department of the Interior reported to the Committee that the value of contracts awarded through processes that were "not fully and openly competitive" increased from \$26 million in 2000 to \$167 million in 2005. In 2005 \$80 million was awarded on a purely sole-source basis. Examples included:

• \$7,650,000 for warehousing services to the Lauricella Land

 \$6,532,000 for phosphate rock mining to the Connolly-Pacific Company

• \$11,043,000 for security services to Adesta the Limited Li-

ability Company

 \$6,000,000 for computer equipment from the GTSI Corp. The Committee provides no recommendation at this time for specific projects contained in either the Administration's budget or proposed by Members of Congress. Individual project allocations will be considered comprehensively after the Committee has properly analyzed all relevant information.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the multiple use management, protection, and development of a full range of natural resources, including minerals, timber, rangeland, fish and wildlife habitat, and wilderness on about 258 million acres of the Nation's public lands and for management of 700 million additional acres of Federally-owned subsurface mineral rights. The Bureau is the second largest supplier of public outdoor recreation in the Western United States. The Bureau's National Landscape Conservation System includes over 23 million acres of national monuments, conservation areas, wild and scenic rivers, national scenic and historic trails, and other areas which have received special recognition and protection through congressional or presidential conservation designations. The Bureau's wildland fire management account supports fire activities for all Departmental bureaus, including the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The amounts recommended by the Committee for each Bureau of Land Management appropriation account and the Department's wildland fire management appropriation account, compared with the budget estimates by activity, are shown in the following table:

| | FY 2007 Enacted | (Amc FY 2008 Request | (Amounts in thousands) 2008 uest Recommended | nds) Recommended versus Enacted Reques ^e | 1 versus Request |
|--|--------------------|----------------------------|--|---|---------------------|
| BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT | | | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | |
| Management of Lands and Resources | | | | | |
| Cod mater and all maters | | 9 | ; | ; | |
| Range management | 32,294 68,263 | 32,636 70,393 | 34,853 71,966 | +2,559 | +2.217 |
| Forestry management | 10.458 | 10,651 | 10,716 | +258 | +65 |
| Cultural resources management | 16,614 | 15,525 | 16,614 | 517.11 | +1,089 |
| מונס ווכופת מונס סתונס שמומלפשפערייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי | 30,334 | 32,011 | 37,453 | 660,1+ | +5,3/6 |
| Subtotal, Land Resources | 185,556 | 183,432 | 194,390 | +8,834 | +10,958 |
| Wildlife and Fisheries Wildlife management Fisheries management | 28,369 | 28.286 12,636 | 30,011 13,636 | +1,642 | +1,725 |
| Subtotal, Wildilfe and Fisheries | 40,780 | 40,922 | 43,647 | +2,867 | +2,725 |
| Threatened and endangered species | 21,407 | 21,930 | 23,000 | +1,593 | +1,070 |
| Recreation Management Wilderness managementRecreation resources management | 16,182 47,515 | 16,641 | 17,056 52,029 | +874 | +415 |
| Subtotal, Recreation Management | 63,697 | 65,135 | 69,085 | +5.388 | +3,950 |
| Energy and Minerals Oil and gas | 117,129 | 121,548 (21,000) | 92,129 | -25,000 | -29,419 |

| | i | (Am | (Amounts in thousands) | | , |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | Recommended | Recommenc | Recommended versus nacted Request |
| Oil and gas cost recovery | ; | 1 | 20,000 | +20,000 | +20,000 |
| Subtotal, Oil and gas including cost recovery | 117,129 | 121,548 | 112,129 | -5,000 | 9,419 |
| Oil and gas offsetting fees | | ; ; | -20,000 | -20,000 | -20,000 |
| Coal management | 9,251 10,157 | 9,521 | 9,521 10,464 | +270 | :: |
| Subtotal, Energy and Minerals | 136,537 | 141,533 | 112,114 | -24,423 | -29,419 |
| *Requested in Service, Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures account | | | | | |
| Alaska minerals | 1,600 | : | : | -1,800 | ; |
| Realty and Ownership Management Alaska conveyance | 35,165 13,757 33,716 | 33,922 11,119 33,688 | 33,922 12,757 34,182 | -1,243 -1,000 +486 | +1,638 |
| Subtotal, Realty and Ownership Management | 82,638 | 78,729 | 80,861 | -1,777 | +2,132 |

| | | (Am | (Amounts in thousands | ands) | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | Recommended | Recommended versus Enacted Reques | versus Request |
| Resource Protection and Maintenance Resource management planning | 49,153 20,062 15,939 | 47,014 18,842 16,110 | 47,014 24,000 16,110 | -2,139 +3,938 +171 | +5.158 |
| Subtotal, Resource Protection and Maintenance | 85,154 | 81,966 | 87,124 | +1,970 | +5,158 |
| Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Operations | 6,242 30,969 33,157 | 6,393 31,569 33,795 | 6,393 32,518 37,063 | +151 +1,549 +3,906 | +949 |
| Subtotal, Transportation/Facilities Maintenance. | 70,368 | 71,757 | 75,974 | +5,606 | +4,217 |
| Land and resources information systems | 17,084 | 16,708 | 17,487 | +403 | 622+ |
| Mining Law Administration Administration Offsetting fees | 32,696 -32,696 | 34,696 -34,696 | 34,696 -34,696 | +2,000 | . !! |
| Workforce and Organizational Support Information systems operations | 18,731 53,107 77,895 | 15,285 50,799 83,862 3,023 | 15,285 50,799 83,862 | -3,446 -2,308 +5,967 | .3,023 |
| Subtotal, Workforce and Organizational Support | 149,733 | 152,969 | 149,946 | +213 | -3.023 |

| | FY 2007 Enacted | (Am FY 2008 Request | (Amounts in thousands) 08 ist Recommended | ands) Recommended versus Enacted Reques | ed versus Request |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| Challenge cost share | 9,357 | 9,357 | 10,000 15,000 10,000 | +643 +12,000 +10,000 | +843 |
| Total, Management of Lands and Resources | 866,911 | 879,438 | 888,628 | +21,717 | +9,190 |
| Construction | | | | | |
| Construction | 11,751 | 6,476 | 6,476 | -5,275 | i |
| Land Acquisition | | | | | |
| Land Acquisttion Acquisttions. Emergencies and hardships. Subsurface mineral estate receipts. Acquistion management. | 1,000 | 4,056 944 -5,000 1,619 | 16,065 | +10,000 | +12,009 +56 +5,000 -50 |
| Total, Land Acquisttion | 8,634 | 1,619 | 18,634 | +10,000 | +17,015 |
| Oregon and California Grant Lands | - | | | | |
| Western Oregon resources management | 95,752 | 96,648 | 96,648 | +896 | ; ; |
| Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance Western Oregon construction and acquisition | 10,782 | 11,092 | . • | +310 | :: |
| Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands | 108,991 | 110,242 | 110,242 | +1,251 | |

| | 7000 | EA 500 7 | (Amounts in thousands) | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------|
| | Enacted | Request | Recommended | Enacted Reques | Request |
| Range Improvements | · | | | | |
| Improvements to public landsFarm Tenant Act lands | 7,873 1,527 600 | 7.873 1,527 600 | 7,873 1,527 600 | 111 | ::: |
| Total, Range Improvements | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | | |
| Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures | | | | | |
| Rights-of-way processing | 12,150 | 13,150 | 13,150 | +1,000 | : |
| Energy and minerals cost recovery | 3,760 | 3,760 | 3,760 | : | : |
| Recreation cost recovery | 54 | 54 | 54 | ; | : |
| Adopt-a-horse program | 703 | 703 | 703 | : | : |
| Repair of damaged lands | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | : | Ì, |
| Cost recoverable realty cases, | 857 | 857 | 857 | ; | ; |
| Timber purchaser expenses | 20 | 50 | 20 | : | ; |
| Commercial film and photography fees | 231 | 231 | 231 | ; | : |
| Copy fees | 3,100 | 3,100 | 3,100 | ; | ; |
| Subtotal (gross) | 24,905 | 25,905 | 25,905 | +1,000 | |
| Offsetting fees | -24,905 | -25,905 | -25,905 | -1,000 | |
| Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures | : | : | : | ; | : |
| Miscellaneous Trust Funds | | | | | |
| Current appropriations | 12,405 | 12,405 | 12,405 | ; | : |

| | | (Am | (Amounts in thousands) | | |
|---|---|--------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | Recommended | Recomme Enacted | Recommended versus nacted Request |
| . Wildland Fire Management | | | z | ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; | 6 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • |
| Preparedness | 274.863 | 268,334 | 274,863 | į | +6.529 |
| Fire suppression operations | 249,185 | 294,398 | 294,398 | +45,213 | : |
| Hazardous fuels reduction | 199,787 | 202,792 | 202,792 | +3,005 | ; |
| Burned area rehabilitation | 22,786 | 24,591 | 24,591 | +1,805 | ; |
| Fire facilities | 7,734 | 7,734 | 4,000 | -3,734 | -3,734 |
| Joint fire science | 4,000 | 4,000 | 6,000 | .+2,000 | +2,000 |
| Subtotal, Other operations | 234,307 | 239,117 | 237,383 | +3,076 | -1,734 |
| Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28) | 95,000 | i | . [| -95,000 | ; |
| Total, Wildland Fire Management | 853,355 | 801,849 | 806,644 | -46,711 | +4,795 |
| Total, BLM without Wildland Fire Management | 1,018,692 | 1,020,180 | 1,046,385 | +27,693 | +26,205 |
| | *************************************** | | | | |
| TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT | 1,872,047 | 1,822,029 | | 1,853,029 -19,018 | +31,000 |

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$866,911,000 879,438,000 888,628,000 |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Comparison: Appropriation, 2007 | +21,717,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +9,190,000 |

The Committee recommends \$888,628,000 for management of lands and resources, \$9,190,000 above the budget request and \$21,717,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. Most of the programs and activities have been given small increases above the budget request intended to restore core, fundamental management funding which was decreased by the Administration in fiscal year 2007 to accommodate their increased funding for oil and gas activities. Non program-specific funds are provided for the Healthy Lands Initiative, as requested, and for the National Landscape Conservation System.

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the begin-

ning of the Bureau of Land Management entry.

Land Resources.—The Committee recommends \$194,390,000 for land resources, \$10,958,000 above the budget request and \$8,834,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The Committee recommendation includes restoration of the wild horse and burro program funding to the previous level, plus fixed costs. Funding for cultural resources management is restored to the fiscal year 2007 level, an increase of \$1,089,000 over the request and \$1,599,000 above the fiscal year 2006 level.

Wildlife and Fisheries.—The Committee recommends \$43,647,000 for wildlife and fisheries, \$2,725,000 above the request and

\$2,867,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level.

Threatened and Endangered Species.—The Committee recommends \$23,000,000 for threatened and endangered species, \$1,070,000 above the request and \$1,593,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The Committee encourages the Bureau to increase its efforts toward recovery of listed plant and animal species on Bureau-managed lands and waters. The Committee encourages the Bureau to adopt procedures to track consultation and recovery costs that are charged to this and other activities.

Recreation Management.—The Committee recommends

\$69,085,000 for recreation management, \$3,950,000 above the budget request and \$5,388,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The Committee expects that \$2,000,000 of the increase be used to support the various national scenic and historic trails above historic funding levels. The Committee directs the Bureau to include in subsequent budget justifications a clear exposition of trailrelated funding requests and accomplishments from all budget activities.

The Committee recognizes that the growing disconnection of America's children from the natural world impacts the children's health as well as the future of natural resource conservation. Within the recreation management, Challenge Cost Share, and National Landscape Conservation System activities the Bureau should implement projects that help connect children and their families with nature.

Minerals.—The EnergyCommittee \$112,114,000 for energy and minerals, \$29,419,000 below the budget request and \$24,423,000 below the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The Committee notes that the recommendation includes, as requested by the Administration, a new cost recovery program which had been requested under the Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures account. The Committee recommendation provides that the new cost recovery program apply to each application for a permit to drill, and that the estimated \$20,000,000 in revenues yielded be used to off-set appropriations for the oil and gas management activity. When these additional funds are considered, the Committee recommendation for oil and gas activities is \$5,000,000 below the fiscal year 2007 level and \$9,419,000 below the request. The Administration's request had assumed that \$21,000,000 would be generated by the cost recovery program. The Committee recommendation does not include the Administration request to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to stop the use of \$20,000,000 in mandatory funds for the pilot oil and gas permitting offices.

The Committee recommendation includes bill language which provides a cap on the funds available for oil and gas activities. This should help the Bureau manage these funds and demonstrate to the public that other Bureau conservation funds are not being used

to support oil and gas drilling activities.

The Committee is concerned that in the past the Bureau has not properly charged all energy and minerals activities to this account, but rather, has allowed, or even encouraged, the use of other natural resource and public service funds for direct support of oil and gas activities. The Bureau should carefully evaluate its charged-asworked procedures, and report back to the Committee by March 20, 2008 on steps taken to assure the public that oil and gas and other mineral activities are not supported at the expense of other Bureau conservation programs.

The Committee recommendation for oil and gas funding includes the requested increase for inspection, enforcement and monitoring. In addition, the Committee encourages careful auditing of existing

permits.

The Committee directs that wilderness and wilderness quality lands should be very carefully examined and only used for oil and gas leasing when less sensitive lands are not available and when existing permitted areas are fully developed. According to BLM data, there are 24 million acres of onshore leases with no oil and

gas drilling activity on them.

The Committee is also concerned that the Bureau may be moving too quickly on new commercial oil shale leasing activities in and near Colorado. The Bureau should use experience and knowledge gained from the recently established demonstration leases and not proceed with new commercial leases until full and complete reports are presented and made available for public review from the demonstration leases. The Bureau should report to the Committee if additional legislative steps are necessary to make this adjustment.

Realty and Ownership Management.—The Committee rec-

ommends \$80,861,000 for realty and ownership management,

\$2,132,000 above the budget request and \$1,777,000 below the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The Committee is concerned about the Department's interpretation and actions that would disclaim Federal interest in lands subject to an RS2477 claim or issue any "nonbinding determination" that would have a similar effect. The Bureau should provide advance notice to the Congress in the event that the Department plans to approve any RS2477 claims, and provide quarterly reports to the Committee on the Bureau's activities concerning various claims under the RS2477 statute.

Under the land acquisition heading, the Committee rejects the Administration proposal to use revenue from the sale of certain subsurface mineral rights to fund new acquisition projects. The Committee is also concerned about various Bureau land sales activities and the subsequent use of those funds. Therefore, the Committee requests annual summaries of sales, expenditures, and fund balances in the budget justification from all the Bureau's land au-

thorizations.

Resource Protection and Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$87,124,000 for resource protection and maintenance, \$5,158,000 above the budget request and \$1,970,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The Committee is concerned that the Bureau is focusing too much of its resource management planning program on areas selected for intensive energy development. In addition, the Committee requests the Bureau to provide a report summarizing the extent to which existing and future plans include evaluations of the impacts of global climate change.

The Committee remains concerned about law enforcement activities along the southwestern border in New Mexico, Arizona, and California, and therefore directs that a substantial portion of the increase provided be used for law enforcement in areas having high visitation, potential for drug trafficking, and which are near the

border.

Transportation and Facilities Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$75,974,000 for transportation and facilities maintenance, \$4,217,000 above the budget request and \$5,606,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The Committee understands the Bureau has a large backlog in deferred maintenance, and has included this increase to begin to remedy the situation. The Committee also expects that a substantial portion of the increase be used for the national scenic and historic trails and that future budget justifications should clearly display trails funding in this activity and elsewhere in the Bureau.

Land and Resource Information Systems.—The Committee recommends \$17,487,000 for land and resource information systems, \$779,000 above the budget request and \$403,000 above the fiscal

year 2007 enacted level.

Mining Law Administration.—The Committee recommends \$34,696,000 for mining law administration as requested. Offsetting fees are equal to the amount made available to support this activity

Workforce and Organizational Support.—The Committee recommends \$149,946,000 for workforce and organizational support, \$3,023,000 below the budget request and \$213,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The Committee has rejected the request

for \$3,023,000 in this account related to development costs of the department-wide financial and business management system (FBMS). Funding for the FBMS activity has been consolidated in

the "Office of the Secretary" account.

Challenge Cost Share.—The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for the Bureau's traditional challenge cost share program, \$643,000 above both the budget request and the fiscal year 2007 enacted funding level. The Committee notes that the Bureau has very successfully used this funding to leverage private contributions and provide numerous projects which enhance public lands and public service. The Committee directs that future annual budget justifications should include a display summarizing past accomplishments

and anticipated activities.

LandsInitiative.—The Committee \$15,000,000 for the new Healthy Lands Initiative as requested. The Committee recommendation retains the funds in this new activity because the Committee has not yet determined how to distribute these new funds among the various program activities which will be doing the work, including land resources, wildlife and fisheries, threatened and endangered species and recreation management. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Bureau to consult with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and then provide a detail table within 60 days of enactment, which allocates these funds among pre-existing budget activities. Subsequent budget justifications should request funds for the initiative in the appropriate activities, and also include a cross-cutting table clearly indicating overall initiative funding.

Although the Committee is hopeful that the Healthy Lands Initiative will address important conservation needs, the Committee expects the States and the private sector, which have greatly benefited from recent oil, gas and mineral activity on Bureau lands, to make substantial financial commitments to assist the Department's efforts. The Healthy Lands Initiative must be a science-based lands restoration effort, which features native species habitat restoration and protection, as well as public service and watershed protection.

National Landscape Conservation System Program Increase.— The Committee recommendation includes \$10,000,000 to increase overall funding for management of the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS), the Bureau's network of national monuments, conservation areas, and other special lands. These funds are in addition to other funding increases provided within existing budget activities. The Committee directs the Bureau to consult with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and subsequently provide a detailed table within 60 days of enactment, which allocates these funds among appropriate, preexisting budget activities. Subsequent budget justifications should request funds for the NLCS in the appropriate activities, and also include a crosscutting table clearly indicating overall NLCS funding by budget activity and for each substantial unit of the NLCS.

CONSTRUCTION

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$11,751,000 6,476,000 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Recommended, 2008 | 6,476,000 |
| Appropriation, 2007 | -5,275,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 0 |

The Committee recommends \$6,476,000 for construction as requested, \$5,275,000 below the 2007 enacted level. The Committee encourages the Bureau to request wildfire-related construction

funding needs in this account in the future.

Projects.—Congress has made significant reforms in the way it reviews funding for the Federal government; reforms which the Committee takes very seriously as it executes its constitutional authority. Earmarking or directed spending of Federal dollars does not begin with Congress. It begins with the Executive Branch. For example, following is a list of some BLM construction projects submitted by the Administration:

\$2,368,000 for Lemhi River, ID, TMDL road maintenance,

phase II

\$1,069,000 for Vernal district warehouse, UT, yard reconstruction

\$396,000 for McInnis Canyons NCA, CO, kiosks

The Administration, in selecting these projects, goes through a process that is the functional equivalent of earmarking. When the Committee reviews the budget request, it goes through a process of rigorous review and may alter or modify this list to reflect additional priorities.

The Committee provides no recommendation at this time for specific projects contained either in the Administration's budget or proposed by Members of Congress. Individual project allocations will be considered comprehensively after the Committee has prop-

erly analyzed all relevant information.

LAND ACQUISITION

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$8,634,000 1,619,000 |
|--|----------------------------|
| Recommended, 2008 | 18,634,000 |
| Appropriation, 2007Budget estimate, 2008 | +10,000,000 +17,015,000 |

The Committee recommends \$18,634,000 for land acquisition, \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and \$17,015,000 above the budget request.

The Committee recommendation includes \$1,569,000 for acquisition management, \$1,000,000 for emergencies and hardships, and

\$16,065,000 for land acquisition projects.

The Committee has not agreed with the Administration's proposal to generate revenues for land acquisition projects from the

sale of subsurface mineral rights.

Projects.—Congress has made significant reforms in the way it reviews funding for the Federal government; reforms which the Committee takes very seriously as it executes its constitutional authority. Earmarking or directed spending of Federal dollars does not begin with Congress. It begins with the Executive Branch. The

following is a list of examples of land acquisition projects submitted by the Administration: \$1,000,000 for Blackfoot River Special Recreation Management Area in Montana; \$1,500,000 for the Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River Special Recreation Management Area; and \$500,000 for the Upper Sacramento Area of Critical Environmental Concern. The Administration, in selecting these projects, goes through a process that is the functional equivalent of earmarking. When the Committee reviews the budget request, it goes through a process of rigorous review and may alter or modify this list to reflect additional priorities.

The Committee provides no recommendations at this time for specific projects contained either in the Administration's budget or proposed by Members of Congress. Individual project allocations will be considered comprehensively after the Committee has prop-

erly analyzed all relevant information.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 | \$108,991,000 110,242,000 110,242,000 |
|---|---|
| Comparison: | 110,242,000 |
| Appropriation, 2007 | +1,251,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | ´ ´ 0 |

The Committee recommends \$110,242,000 for the Oregon and California grant lands as requested, \$1,251,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the beginning of the Bureau of Land Management entry.

FOREST ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND RECOVERY FUND

(REVOLVING FUND, SPECIAL ACCOUNT)

The Committee includes bill language, as in the past, allowing funds made available in the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund to be used for various forestry purposes including planning, preparing, implementing and monitoring salvage timber sales and forest ecosystem restoration activities. This fund includes the Federal share of receipts derived from treatments funded by this account and deposited into this fund.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Appropriation, 2007 | 0 |
| | · · |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 0 |

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of not less than \$10,000,000 to be derived from public lands receipts and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands grazing receipts. The Committee has retained bill language as in previous years even though the Administration had requested its deletion. Receipts are used for construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements, such as seeding, fence construction, weed control,

water development, fish and wildlife habitat improvement, and planning and design of these projects.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be \$25,905,000 for service charges, deposits, and forfeitures. The Committee recommendation includes a modification of the Administration request to establish a new energy and minerals cost recovery program for oil and gas management activities. The request originally estimated that \$21,000,000 would be generated within this account; instead, the recommendation moves the new cost recovery program to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation where it is discussed further. The Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures appropriation is offset with fees collected under specified sections of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other Acts to pay for reasonable administrative and other costs in connection with rights-of-way applications from the private sector, miscellaneous cost-recoverable realty cases, timber contract expenses, repair of damaged lands, the adoptahorse program, the provision of copies of official public land documents and applications for permits to drill oil and gas wells.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be \$12,405,000, the budget request, for miscellaneous trust funds. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for the receipt and expenditure of moneys received as donations or gifts (section 307). Funds in this trust fund are derived from the administrative and survey costs paid by applicants for conveyance of omitted lands (lands fraudulently or erroneously omitted from original cadastral surveys), from advances for other types of surveys requested by individuals, and from contributions made by users of Federal rangelands. Amounts received from the sale of Alaska town lots are also available for expenses of sale and maintenance of town sites. Revenue from unsurveyed lands, and surveys of omitted lands, administrative costs of conveyance, and gifts and donations must be appropriated before it can be used.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$758,355,000 801,849,000 806,644,000 |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Appropriation, 2007 | +48,289,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +4,795,000 |

The Committee recommends \$806,644,000 for wildland fire management at the Department of the Interior, \$4,795,000 above the budget request and \$48,289,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the beginning of the Bureau of Land Management entry.

Preparedness.—The Committee Wild firerecommends \$274,863,000 for wildfire preparedness, \$6,529,000 above the request and equal to the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The Committee believes that the Department and the Forest Service must work together, along with State and other partners, to maintain sufficient readiness with the preparedness program. The Committee rejects the requested funding cut for this important activity. The Committee expects that the Department will do its utmost to maintain wildfire suppression capability at least at the same levels as in fiscal year 2006. The Department should immediately notify the Committees on Appropriations if it appears that funding shortfalls may limit needed firefighting capacity.

The Committee also notes the importance of the seemingly endless development of the Fire Program Analysis System jointly developed with the Forest Service. The Department and the Forest Service should continue this effort, but should provide public benchmarks, project costs, and progress reports, as well as summaries of expected model outputs, on the government wildfire management web site with quarterly updates. The full cost and scope of this effort should be included in subsequent budget justifications.

Wildfire Suppression Operations.—The Committee recommends \$294,398,000 for wildfire suppression operations, as requested, an increase of \$45,213,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted funding level. The Committee recommendation fully meets the 10-year average expenditure on suppression actions which actually occurred, additional operations are consistent as a suppression of the committee of the adjusted for inflation. The Committee remains concerned about the high costs of large fire incidents. The Department of the Interior, along with the Forest Service, should ensure that cost containment is an important priority when suppressing wildland fires. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to continue reports required previously and to examine, using independent panels, any individual wildfire incident which results in expenses greater than \$10,000,000. The Department should work carefully with the Forest Service, States, tribes and others to evaluate and implement various cost efficiencies, and jointly report back with the Forest Service to the Committee by March 30, 2008 on specific actions taken to potentially reduce the

increased wildfire suppression costs.

Hazardous Fuels.—The Committee has provided \$202,792,000 for hazardous fuels reduction work as requested, an increase of \$3,005,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level.

The Committee is concerned that the Department does not have a fully open and coherent way of allocating hazardous fuels funds among bureaus, and among regions or States within bureaus. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) is continuing to evaluate this situation, but it is becoming increasingly clear that funding does not always go to the highest priority fuels projects. It is essential that scarce program dollars are used for projects which have the greatest benefit to the Nation. This will require much greater collaboration with the Forest Service and others. Funding allocations need to go to projects which reduce risk to communities and to firefighters, and should emphasize areas near large population centers. The Committee directs the Department and the Forest Service to deliver a joint report to the Committee by March 30,

2008, to be publicly posted on the wildfire management website, which clearly indicates how funds are allocated among bureaus, agencies, regions, and States. The report should include clear metrics to evaluate program performance, and these metrics must rely on measures that indicate project impacts to protect communities, lives, property, and ecosystems, and which reward successful field units that design projects in accordance with community wildfire protection plans or their equivalent.

The Committee realizes that the existing designation of wildland/ urban interface (WUI) on maps includes areas that have extremely sparse human habitation, as well as areas of large cities and communities. The existing situation makes the WUI concept less useful in practice than it should be. Therefore, the Committee directs the partners to reevaluate the existing definitions and criteria for WUI and adjust the Forest Service, the Department of the Interior, and

State maps and policies accordingly.

Rehabilitation.—The Committee recommends \$24,591,000 as requested for the burned area rehabilitation and restoration program, an increase of \$1,805,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The rehabilitation activity funds should be used for these purposes and not reprogrammed for other activities. Rehabilitation is a key aspect of the national fire plan. The Committee notes that record wildfire years have occurred recently, and the Interior Department lands have not had adequate restoration activities. The Interior Department and the Forest Service should include updates on rehabilitation needs in future budget justifications. As outlined in the budget request, the Committee expects the Department of the Interior, in close partnership with the Forest Service, to continue the native plant materials program funding no less than the fiscal year 2007 level.

Fire Facilities.—The Committee recommends \$4,000,000 for fire facilities, a decrease of \$3,734,000 below both the request and the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The Committee encourages the Department in the future to direct that each participating bureau fund these facilities through regular, intra-bureau construction se-

lection criteria and bureau-specific construction accounts.

Joint Fire Sciences Program.—The Committee recommends \$6,000,000 for the joint fire science program, an increase of \$2,000,000 above both the request and the fiscal year 2007 enacted level.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommendation includes the administrative provisions as requested. The requested provisions includes a new item which provides a technical change to mining law which clarifies the time of day annual work on claims must be registered, and extends hereafter the Bureau's authority to collect mining claim maintenance fees. The Committee includes a new provision which allows refunds or rebates received on an ongoing basis from an information technology vender to be deposited into the Bureau's management of lands and resources fund to offset the Bureau's costs incurred in providing this service.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is to conserve, protect and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of people. The Service has responsibility for migratory birds, threatened and endangered species, certain marine mammals, and lands under Service control.

The Service management than 06 million and the control of the service management than 06 million and the control of the

The Service manages more than 96 million acres across the United States, encompassing a 547-unit National Wildlife Refuge System, additional wildlife and wetlands areas, and 70 National fish hatcheries. A network of law enforcement agents and port inspectors enforce Federal laws for the protection of fish and wildlife. In 2003, the Service celebrated the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the

budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

| | FY 2007 Enacted | (Am FY 2008 Request | (Amounts in thousands) 108 ist Recommended | ands) Recommended versus Enacted Reques | versus Request |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|------------------------|
| UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE | | | | | |
| Resource Management | | | | | |
| Ecological Services Endangered species Candidate conservation | 8,425 17,824 49,179 | 8,635 18,263 51,578 | 9,135 18,763 52,578 | +710 +939 +3,399 | +500 +500 +1,000 |
| Recovery | 69,244 | 68,067 | 72,067 | +2,823 | +4,000 |
| Subtotal, Endangered species | 144,672 | 146,543 | 152,543 | +7,871 | +6,000 |
| Habitat conservation | 93,654 | 97,655 | 101,155 | +7,501 | +3,500 |
| Subtotal, Ecological Services | 249.372 | 255,370 | 266,370 | +16,998 | +11,000 |
| National Wildlife Refuge System Refuge operations | 261,148 134,185 | 261,135 133,669 | 311,335 | +50,187 +5,484 | +50,200 |
| Subtotal, National Wildlife Refuge System | 395,333 | 394,804 | 451,004 | +55,671 | +56,200 |
| Migratory Birds and Law Enforcement Migratory bird management | 40,352 57,299 | 40,582 | 41.582 60,085 | +1,230 | +1,000 |
| Subtotal, Migratory Birds and Law Enforcement | 97,651 | 98,167 | 101,667 | +4,016 | +3,500 |
| | | | | | |

Fisheries

| | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | (Amounts in thousands) OR | | Porometer population |
|---|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|---------|----------------------|
| | Enacted | Request | Request Recommended | Enacted | Request |
| | | | | | |
| National fish hatchery system operations | 45.208 | 45,147 | 46.147 | +939 | +1,000 |
| naintenance and equipment | 17,899 | 18,105 | 18,605 | +706 | +500 |
| Aquatic nabitat and species conservation | 45,455 | 53,572 | 53,572 | +8,117 | : |
| Aquatic invasive species | 5,454 | 5,407 | 5,407 | -47 | : |
| narine mammals | 3,162 | 2,523 | 2,523 | -639 | ; |
| Subtotal, Fisheries | 117,178 | 124,754 | 126,254 | 920'6+ | +1,500 |
| General Administration | | | | | |
| Science excellence | 493 | ; | ; | . 403 | |
| Highly Pathogenic Avian Flu Strateny | 900 | 1 200 | 1 | 200 | : |
| Cooking affiles administration | 000,6 | 7,396 | 7,398 | +2,398 | : |
| Central Utilice administration. | 39,293 | 39,595 | 39,595 | +305 | : |
| Regional office administration | 41,331 | 42,137 | 42,137 | +806 | : |
| Servicewide administrative support | 32,390 | 33,463 | 33,483 | +1,073 | ; |
| Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) | : | 2,148 | ; | ; | -2.148 |
| National Fish and Wildlife Foundation | 7,656 | 7,656 | 7,656 | ; | : |
| National Conservation Training Center | 18,282 | 19,040 | 19,040 | +758 | ; |
| International affairs | 066'6 | 9,988 | 9,988 | 7 | ; |
| Subtotal, General Administration | 154,435 | 161,425 | 159,277 | +4,842 | -2,148 |
| Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28) | 7,398 | ; | : | .7,398 | |
| Total, Resource Management | 1,021,367 | 1,034,520 | 1,104,572 | +83,205 | +70,052 |

| | | (Am | (Amounts in thousands) | epua) | |
|--|--------------------|---------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Fr 2007 Enacted | Request | Recommended | Recommen Enacted | Recommended versus nacted Request |
| Construction | • | | | | |
| Construction and rehabilitation Line item construction | 34,448 10,852 | 13,170 | 21,752 9,901 | -12,696 | +8,582 |
| Total, Construction | 45,300 | 23,071 | 31,653 | -13,647 | +8,582 |
| Land Acquisition | | | | | |
| Fish and Wildlife Service Acquisitions - Federal refuge lands | 13,650 | 5,544 | 28,650 | +15,000 | +23,106 |
| InholdingsEmergencies and hardships | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | :: | -22 |
| | 1,485 | 1,537 | 1,485 | 1 | -52 |
| Acquisition management | 1,793 | 1,494 | 1,793 | | +1,704 |
| Total, Land Acquisition | 28,046 | 18,011 | 43,046 | +15,000 | +25,035 |
| Landowner Incentive Program | | | | | |
| Grants to States | 23,667 | ; | ; | -23,667 | |
| Private Stewardship Grants Program | | | | | |
| Stewardship grants | 7.277 | : | . ; | -7.277 | : |

(Amounts in thousands)
FY 2008
Recommended versus
Request Recommended Enacted Request

FY 2007 Enacted

| Grants to States. HCP planning grants. Fig. 10.001 Fig. 2 Fig. 2 Fig. 2 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4 Fig. 3 Fig. 4 Fig. 4 | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------|
| 7,531 7,642 13,977 14,186 47,160 40,587 2,481 2,518 11,001 80,001 | | 10,001 | 10.001 | +149 | ; |
| 13,977 14,186 47,160 40,587 2,481 2,518 | | 7,642 | 7,642 | +111 | ; |
| 47,160 40,587 2,481 2,518 2,518 81,001 80,001 | • | 14,186 | 14,186 | +209 | ; |
| 2,481 2,518 | • | 40,587 | 46,654 | -506 | +6,067 |
| 2,481 2,518 | ot of 2004 | 2,067 | • | ; | -5,067 |
| 81,001 80,001 | | 2,518 | 2,518 | +37 | ; |
| 80,001 | | : | : | : | ; |
| 14,202 10,811 | ; | 80,001 | 81,001 | | +1,000 |
| 14,202 10,811 | ife Refuge Fund | | | | |
| North American Wetlands Conservation Fund | · | 10,811 | 14,202 | ; | +3,391 |
| | nds Conservation Fund | | | | |
| Wetlands conservation 37,836 40,980 40,980 Administration 1,576 1,668 1,666 | | 40,980 | 40,980 1,666 | +3,144 | ; ; |
| Total, North American Wetlands Conservation Fund 39,412 42,646 42,646 | | 42.846 | 42,646 | +3,234 | |

| | 7000 | (A) | (Amounts in thousands) | | |
|--|-----------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Enacted | | Request Recommended | Enacted | Recommended versus inacted Request |
| Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund | · | | | | |
| figratory bird grants | 3,941 | 3,960 | 5,000 | +1,059 | +1,040 |
| Multinational Species Conservation Fund | | | | | |
| African elephant conservation | 1,379 | 990 | 2,000 | +621 | +1,010 |
| thinoceros and tiger conservation | 1,578 | 066 | 2,500 | +924 | +1,510 |
| Asian elephant conservation | 1,379 | 066 | 2,000 | +621 | +1,010 |
| Great ape conservation | 1,379 | 066 | 2,000 | +621 | +1,010 |
| Marine turtle conservation | 691 | 297 | 1,500 | +809 | +1,203 |
| Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund | 6,404 | 4.257 | 10,000 | +3,596 | +5,743 |
| State and Tribal Wildlife Grants | | | | | |
| State and tribal wildlife grants | 67,492 | 69,492 | 85,000 | 67,492 69,492 85,000 +17,508 | +15,508 |
| TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE | 1,338,109 | 1,338,109 1,286,769 1,417,120 | 1,417,120 | 1,338,109 1,286,769 1,417,120 +79,011 | +130,351 |

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 | \$1,013,969,000 1,034,520,000 1,104,572,000 |
|---|---|
| Comparison: Appropriation, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 | +90,603,000 +70,052,000 |

The Committee recommends \$1,104,572,000 for resource management, an increase of \$90,603,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level and \$70,052,000 above the budget request. Changes to the budget request are detailed below.

Ecological Services.—The Committee recommends \$266,370,000 for ecological services, an increase of \$16,998,000 above the fiscal

year 2007 level and \$11,000,000 above the budget request.

Changes from the request include increases of \$500,000 for candidate conservation, \$500,000 for listing, \$1,000,000 for the consultation program, \$4,000,000 for the recovery program, \$1,000,000 for the partners for fish and wildlife program, \$500,000 for the national wetlands inventory program, \$2,000,000 for the coastal programs, and \$1,500,000 for environmental contaminants.

The increase for the coastal programs is for the digital trans-

formation of Coastal Barrier Resources Act maps.

The increase for the national wetlands inventory is for additional wetlands mapping capabilities associated with preparing for and reacting to climate change.

The increase for the environmental contaminants program is for partnering with other agencies on oil spill response and activities associated with preparing for and reacting to contaminants issues

associated with climate change.

The Committee is aware that the Department of the Interior is considering revisions to the regulations implementing the Endangered Species Act. The Committee is concerned that the potential scope of these changes may weaken the core protections provided to species under the Act. The Committee reminds the Service that revisions to the regulations must be clearly vetted through the public notification process. The Committee also expects the Service to fully comply with the laws and procedures regarding regulation changes and Federal Register notices and encourages the Service to exercise the option of allowing an extended public comment pe-

The Committee encourages the Service to investigate ways to reduce its growing costs for publishing notices in the Federal Register by providing references and links in the Register to information that is readily available on the internet.

National Wildlife Refuge System.—The Committee recommends \$451,004,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge System, an increase of \$55,671,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level and \$56,200,000 above the budget request.

The Committee recommendation includes an increase of \$50,200,000 for refuge operations and \$6,000,000 for refuge mainte-

The increase for refuge operations includes \$30,000,000 in wildlife and habitat management, \$9,200,000 for visitor services, \$5,000,000 for law enforcement, \$3,000,000 for challenge cost-share partnerships, \$1,000,000 for invasive species eradication activities with volunteer groups, \$1,000,000 for increased support of general volunteer programs, and \$1,000,000 for refuge conservation plan-

The funding provided for wildlife and habitat management, visitor services, and law enforcement should be distributed outside of the Refuge Operations Needs System (RONS) and provide increases to cover base operational needs and staffing shortfalls nationwide. Consideration should be given to those regions and areas that have the highest staffing shortfalls and needs. The Committee is concerned that the Service follows the practice of allocation by tradition rather than funding the highest national needs.

The Committee recognizes that the growing disconnection of America's children from the natural world impacts the children's health as well as the future of natural resource conservation. Within the visitor services increases, the Refuge System, in partnership with the Service's National Conservation Training Center, should implement projects that help connect children and their families

with nature.

Refuge law enforcement funding should be used to address problems associated with the Southwestern border and increase law enforcement visibility on refuges nationwide. The Committee has further addressed the Southwestern border issue at the front of this

With the increased funding for refuge planning, the Committee advises the Service and its partners to take steps to integrate State Wildlife Action Plans, Refuge Comprehensive Conservation Plans, the National Fish Habitat Action Plan, and other conservation planning tools to improve connectivity between refuges, hatcheries and all other state, tribal and Federal conservation lands.

The increase for refuge maintenance includes \$3,000,000 for annual maintenance and \$3,000,000 for high priority maintenance

staffing needs.

The Service is directed to report to the Committee on the planned allocation of refuge system funding increases 60 days after

the enactment of this appropriation.

The Committee is concerned about the increasing number of refuges that are being consolidated into "complexes", where the staff and decisions concerning the refuge's management are moved too far from the resources and communities they serve. Additionally, the practice of consolidating refuges seems to be inconsistently applied among Service regions. The Committee suggests that the Service reduce the number of complexed refuges to the maximum extent possible and report on its plans for consolidating or reversing previous consolidations of refuge management by January 30,

Migratory Bird Management and Law Enforcement.—The Committee recommends \$101,667,000 for migratory bird management and law enforcement, an increase of \$4,016,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level and \$3,500,000 above the budget request.

Changes to the request include increases of \$1,000,000 for the migratory bird management, National Bird Conservation Initiative and \$2,500,000 for law enforcement special agent staffing shortfalls nationwide.

Fisheries.—The Committee recommends \$126,254,000 for fisheries, an increase of \$9,076,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and \$1,500,000 above the budget request.

Changes to the request include \$1,000,000 for national fish hatchery operations and \$500,000 for fish hatchery annual mainte-

nance.

The Committee directs the Service to work with the Corp of Engineers and other Federal partners to obtain full reimbursement for the operation and maintenance of mitigation hatcheries in the

National Fish Hatchery System.

The Committee commends the Service for the increases requested for the National Fish Passage Program and the National Fish Habitat Action Plan. These programs are vital to the future of the Nation's fish and aquatic communities. The Committee encourages the Service to continue to expand its partnerships with State, tribal, Federal and private partners to coordinate a unified approach to fish habitat restoration nationwide.

Administration.—The General Committee

\$159,277,000 for general administration, an increase of \$4,842,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and a decrease of \$2,148,000 below the budget request.

The Committee has rejected the request for \$2,148,000 related to development costs of the department-wide financial and business management system (FBMS). Funding for FBMS activity has been consolidated in the "Office of the Segretary" account consolidated in the "Office of the Secretary" account.

Bill Language.—The Committee recommends continuing bill language to limit funding for the endangered species listing program. A total of \$18,763,000 is for listing, of which \$12,926,000 is for critical habitat designation.

CONSTRUCTION

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$45,300,000 23,071,000 |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Recommended, 2008 | 31,653,000 |
| Appropriation, 2007 | -13,647,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +8,582,000 |

The Committee recommends \$31,653,000 for construction, a decrease of \$13,647,000 below the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and an increase of \$8,582,000 above the budget request.

The construction funding includes \$9,901,000 for nationwide engineering services, \$13,252,000 for line-item construction projects, \$6,000,000 for the visitor facility enhancements program, and \$2,500,000 to replace waterfowl survey aircraft.

Projects.—Congress has made significant reforms in the way it reviews funding for the Federal government; reforms which the Committee takes very seriously as it executes its constitutional authority. Earmarking or directed spending of Federal dollars does not begin with Congress. It begins with the Executive Branch. The following is a list of examples of construction projects submitted by the Administration: \$2,000,000 for the Devil's Kitchen Dam on Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge in Illinois; \$2,037,000 for the Jackson National Fish Hatchery in Montana; and \$2,346,000 to replace a fueling facility at Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge

in Hawaii. The Administration, in selecting these projects, goes through a process that is the functional equivalent of earmarking. When the Committee reviews the budget request, it goes through a process of rigorous review and may alter or modify this list to re-

flect additional priorities.

The Committee provides no recommendation at this time for specific projects contained either in the Administration's budget or proposed by Members of Congress. Individual project allocations will be considered comprehensively after the Committee has properly analyzed all relevant information.

LAND ACQUISITION

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$28,046,000 18,011,000 43,046,000 |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Appropriation, 2007 | +15,000,000 +25,035,000 |

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$43,046,000 for land acquisition, \$15,000,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted

level and \$25,035,000 above the budget request.

The land acquisition funding includes \$28,650,000 for acquisition projects, \$1,500,000 for inholdings, \$1,478,000 for emergencies and hardships, \$1,485,000 for exchanges, \$8,140,000 for acquisition management, and \$1,793,000 for the cost allocation methodology.

Projects.—Congress has made significant reforms in the way it reviews funding for the Federal government; reforms which the Committee takes very seriously as it executes its constitutional authority. Earmarking or directed spending of Federal dollars does not begin with Congress. It begins with the Executive Branch. The following is a list of examples of land acquisition projects submitted by the Administration: \$1,851,000 for the Upper Klamath National Wildlife Refuge in Oregon and \$1,044,000 for the Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge in Florida. The Administration, in selecting these projects goes through a process that is the functional action these projects, goes through a process that is the functional equivalent of earmarking. When the Committee reviews the budget request it goes through a process of rigorous review and may alter or modify this list to reflect additional priorities.

The Committee provides no recommendation at this time for specific projects contained either in the Administration's budget or proposed by Members of Congress. Individual project allocations will be considered comprehensively after the Committee has prop-

erly analyzed all relevant information.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Eighty percent of the habitat for more than half of the listed endangered and threatened species is on private land. The Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund provides grants to States and territories for endangered species recovery actions on non-Federal lands and provides funds for non-Federal land acquisition to facilitate habitat protection. Individual States and territories provide 25 percent of grant project costs. Cost sharing is reduced to 10 percent when two or more States or territories are involved in a project.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$81,001,000 |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 80,001,000 |
| Recommended, 2008 | 81,001,000 |
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | 0 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +1,000,000 |

The Committee recommends \$81,001,000 for the cooperative endangered species conservation fund, the same as the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and an increase of \$1,000,000 above the budget request. The change to the budget request is an increase of \$1,000,000 for habitat conservation plan land acquisition. The \$5,067,000 requested for the Nez Perce/Snake River water settlement has been funded under the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Land and Water Claims Settlements, and the funding for habitat conservation plan acquisition has been increased by that amount.

Funds for this program are not derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund as proposed by the Administration.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

This program makes payments in lieu of taxes to counties in which Service lands are located based on their fair market value. Payments to counties are estimated to be \$19,328,000 in fiscal year 2008 with \$14,202,000 derived from this appropriation and \$5,126,000 from net refuge receipts estimated to be collected in fiscal year 2007.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$14,202,000 |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 10,811,000 |
| Recommended, 2008 | 14,202,000 |
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | 0 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +3,391,000 |

The Committee recommends \$14,202,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund, the same as the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and \$3,391,000 above the budget request.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, through the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, leverages partner contributions for wetlands conservation. Projects to date have been in 50 States, 13 Canadian provinces, 25 Mexican states, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. In addition to this appropriation, the Service receives funding from: fines for violations of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act; interest earned on tax receipts in the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration account from taxes on firearms, ammunition, archery equipment, pistols, and revolvers; and from the Sport Fish Restoration account from taxes on fishing tackle and equipment, electric trolling motors and fish finders; and certain marine gasoline taxes. By law, sport fish restoration receipts are used for coastal wetlands in States bordering the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, States bordering the Great Lakes, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the freely associated States in the Pacific, and American Samoa.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2007 Comparison: | \$39,412,000 42,646,000 42,646,000 | |
|--|--|-----|
| | 0.004.000 | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | +3,234,000 | - (|
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 0 | |

The Committee recommends \$42,646,000 for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, an increase of \$3,234,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee commends the Administration for requesting an increase in this program that enjoys broad public and Congressional support.

Funds for this program are not derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund as proposed by the Administration.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION

The Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 2000 authorizes grants for the conservation of neotropical migratory birds in the United States, Latin America and the Caribbean, with 75 percent of the amounts available to be expended on projects outside the U.S. There is a three-to-one matching requirement under this program.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 Comparison: | \$3,941,000 3,960,000 5,000,000 |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Appropriation, 2007 | +1,059,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +1,040,000 |

The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for the neotropical migratory bird conservation program, an increase of \$1,059,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and \$1,040,000 above the budget request.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

This account combines funding for programs under the former rewards and operations (African elephant) account, the former rhinoceros and tiger conservation account, the Asian elephant conservation program, and the great ape conservation program.

servation program, and the great ape conservation program.

The African Elephant Act of 1988 established a fund for assisting nations and organizations involved with conservation of African elephants. The Service provides grants to African nations and to qualified organizations and individuals to protect and manage critical populations of these elephants.

The Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 authorized programs to enhance compliance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and U.S. or foreign laws prohibiting the taking or trade of rhinoceros, tigers, or their habitat.

The Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 authorized a grant program, similar to the African elephant program, to enable cooperators from regional and range country agencies and organizations to address Asian elephant conservation problems. The world's surviving populations of wild Asian elephants are found in 13 south and southeastern Asian countries.

The Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 authorized grants to foreign governments, the CITES secretariat, and non-governmental organizations for the conservation of great apes.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$6,404,000 4,257,000 10,000,000 |
|---|--|
| Comparison: Appropriation, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 | +3,596,000 +5,743,000 |

The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for the multinational species conservation fund, an increase of \$3,596,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and \$5,743,000 above the budget request.

The funding levels are as follows: \$2,500,000 for rhinoceros and tiger conservation, \$1,500,000 for marine turtle conservation, and \$2,000,000 each for African elephant conservation, Asian elephant conservation, and great ape conservation.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

The State and tribal wildlife grants program provides funds for States to implement their comprehensive wildlife conservation plans for species of greatest conservation need. States are required to provide at least a 50 percent cost share for grants that implement the State Wildlife Action Plans.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$67,492,000 69,492,000 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Recommended, 2008 | 85,000,000 |
| Comparison: Appropriation, 2007 | +17,508,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +15,508,000 |

The Committee recommends \$85,000,000 for State and tribal wildlife grants, an increase of \$17,508,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and \$15,508,000 above the budget request. Within the amount provided, \$7,000,000 is for competitively award-

ed grants to Indian tribes.

The Committee is encouraged by the quality of the completed State wildlife action plans. The Committee believes that these plans must serve as anchors for conservation efforts of key habitats and species of greatest concern in the States. The States should promote these plans to build additional financial support and resources at the State and local level for wildlife conservation and not rely entirely on Federal funding. The Committee encourages the Service and its partners to take steps to integrate State wildlife action plans with other Federal, State, tribal and local conservation planning tools to advance wildlife conservation efforts nationwide. The Committee expects the Service and the States to develop and implement data and mapping standards so that management activities are strategically coordinated and conservation results consistently measured. Additionally, the Service should advocate cooperative projects that involve multiple States or tribes when key habitats cross State or tribal boundaries.

The Committee has accepted the Administration's proposal to discontinue the landowner incentive and private stewardship grants programs and believes funding for the State wildlife action program and for other existing Service grant programs will adequately replace these efforts with a more coordinated focus on species, habitats, and ecosystems of greatest conservation need.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The mission of the National Park Service is to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. Established in 1916, the National Park Service has stewardship responsibilities for the protection and preservation of the heritage resources of the national park system. The system, consisting of 391 separate and distinct units, is recognized globally as a leader in park management and resource preservation. The national park system represents much of the finest the Nation has to offer in terms of scenery, historical and archeological relics, and cultural heritage. Through its varied sites, the National Park Service attempts to explain America's history, interpret its culture, preserve examples of its natural ecosystems, and provide recreational and educational opportunities for U.S. citizens and visitors from all over the world. In addition, the National Park Service provides support to tribal, local, and State governments to preserve culturally significant, ecologically important, and public recreational lands.

The bill includes a total of \$2,512,172,000 in the aggregate for the National Park Service, an increase of \$222,737,000 over the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and an increase of \$148,388,000 over the request. These funds are allocated among six different appro-

priation accounts as described below:

| | 7 | (Am | (Amounts in thousands) | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| | Enacted | Request | rizous Request Recommended | Recommended Versus Enacted Reques | Request |
| NATIONAL PARK SERVICE | | | · | | |
| Operation of the National Park System | | | | | |
| Park Management Resource stewardship | 363,416 349,331 603,693 | 397,434 405,531 698,571 | 397,434 405,531 690,571 | +34,018 +56,200 +86,878 | -8,000 |
| Subtotal, Park Management | 1,627,618 | 1,822,312 | 1,817,097 | +189,479 | -5,215 |
| U.S. Park Police | 85,213 135,066 525 | 88,122 141,590 5,108 | 88,122 | +2,909 +6,524 | .5,108 |
| Total, Operation of the National Park System | 1,848,422 | 2,057,132 | 2,046,809 | +198,387 | -10,323 |
| Centennial Challenge | | | | | |
| Signature projects matching program* | | i | 50,000 | +50,000 | +50,000 |
| *President's budget requested \$100 million in mandatory funding not yet authorized. | | | | | |

| | | (Am | (Amounts in thousands) | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | Recommended | Recommended versus Enacted Reques | ed versus Request |
| National Recreation and Preservation | | · | | | |
| Recreation programs | 556 | 574 | 574 | +18 | ; |
| Natural programs | 10,378 | 10,467 | 10,467 | 68+ | ; |
| Cultural programs | 22,665 | 22,742 | 21,742 | -923 | -1,000 |
| International park affairs | 1.861 | 1,618 | 1,618 | -243 | ; |
| Environmental and compliance review | 403 | 421 | 421 | +18 | ; |
| Grant administration | 1,948 | 3,059 | 3,059 | +1,111 | : |
| Heritage Partnership Programs, | 13.335 | 10.004 | 20,000 | +6,665 | 966'6+ |
| Statutory or Contractual Aid | 3,223 | : | 2,000 | +1,777 | +5,000 |
| Emergency appropriations (by transfer)(P.L. 110-28) | (200) | : | : | (-200) | |
| Total, National Recreation and Preservation | 54,369 | 48,885 | 62,881 | +8,512 | +13,996 |
| Historic Preservation Fund | | | | | |
| State historic preservation offices | 37,217 | 35,717 | 45,000 | . +7,783 | +9,283 |
| Grants-National Inventory of Historic Properties | ; | 4.000 | : | : | -4,000 |
| Tribal grants | 5,446 | 3,941 | 6,500 | +1,054 | +2,559 |
| Save America's Treasures | 8.074 | 10,000 | 20,000 | +11,926 | +10,000 |
| Preserve America | 4,926 | 10,000 | 10,000 | +5,074 | : |
| Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28) | 10,000 | : | : | -10,000 | : |
| Emergency appropriations (transfer out)(P.L. 110-28) | (-200) | ; | : | (+200) | : |
| Total, Historic Preservation Fund | 65,863 | 63,658 | 81,500 | +15,837 | +17,842 |

| | Î | (Am | (Amounts in thousands) | spus) | |
|--|--------------------|---------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| | FY 2007 Enacted | Request | Recommended | Recommended versus Enacted Reques | Request |
| Construction | · | | | | |
| Line item construction and maintenance | 180,621 | 105,086 | 105,086 | -75,535 | ; |
| Emergency and unscheduled | 3,290 | 3,290 | 3,290 | : | ; |
| Housing | 6,897 | 5,075 | 5,075 | -1,822 | ; |
| Dam safety | 2,626 | 2,626 | 2,626 | : | 1 |
| Equipment replacement | 31,083 | 14,815 | 14,815 | -16,268 | : |
| Planning, construction | 19,632 | 17,355 | 17,355 | -2,277 | ; |
| Construction program management | 39,842 | 39,842 | 39,842 | : | ; |
| General management plans | 13,491 | 13,491 | 13,491 | | ; |
| Total, Construction | 297,482 | 201,580 | 201,580 | -95,902 | 1 |
| Land and Water Conservation Fund | | | | | |
| (Rescission of contract authority) | -30,000 | -30,000 | -30,000 | ; | : |
| Land Acquisition and State Assistance | | | | | |
| Assistance to States State conservation grants | 27,995 1,627 | ; ; | 48,000 | +20,005 | +48,000 |
| Total, Assistance to States | 29,622 | | 50,000 | +20,378 | +50,000 |

| | | (A | (Amounts in thousands) | . (spuesr | |
|--|---------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2007 Enacted | į | FY 2008 Request Recommended | m, | Recommended versus nacted Request |
| National Park Service | | | | 1 | |
| Acquisitions | 19,535 | 9,000 | 34,535 | +15,000 | +25,535 |
| Emergencies and hardships | 2,541 | 2,348 | 2,541 | : | +193 |
| Acquisition management | 9,786 | 8,832 | 9,786 | : | +954 |
| Inholdings | 2,540 | 2,349 | 2,540 | : | +191 |
| Total, National Park Service | 34,402 | 22,529 | 49,402 | +15,000 | |
| Total, Land Acquisition and State Assistance | 64,024 | 22,529 | 64,024 22,529 99,402 | +35,378 | +35,378 +76,873 |
| TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE | 2,299,960 2,363,784 | 2,363,784 | 2,299,960 2,363,784 2,512,172 | +212,212 | +148,388 |

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CENTENNIAL

Restoring the Parks for the Centennial.—The National Park Service (NPS) will be 100 years old in 2016 and the Service has embarked on an historic ten-year, \$3 billion effort to enhance the national parks leading up to the Centennial celebration. The Committee welcomes the Administration's new initiative and has, with the few exceptions noted below, approved the budget request in support of the Centennial effort. The \$2,512 million recommended in this bill for 2008 is the largest appropriation ever for the Parks, an increase of \$223 million over the 2007 enacted level. These amounts will provide the resources to begin preparing the system for a second century of conservation, environmental stewardship and recreation benefiting millions of visitors from throughout the world. The fiscal year 2008 increase includes, for example:

A \$199 million increase for core park operations, the largest increase for park operations in history and an 11 percent increase over fiscal year 2007. Every park in the system will re-

ceive a budget increase in fiscal year 2008.

Provides full fixed costs for parks for the second year in a

row.

Provides \$40.6 million for 3,000 new seasonal, uniformed park rangers for interpretation, maintenance, and resource protection to augment existing seasonal staff. In addition to the seasonals, funding is provided to increase permanent staffing by 590 full time equivalents (FTEs).

Provides \$50 million in additional funds for facility maintenance programs of cyclic maintenance and repair and rehabili-

tation.

Provides \$3.8 million to expand park volunteer programs, \$1 million to expand the junior ranger program, \$1.8 million to augment youth programs, and \$1 million to improve the NPS website content and better connect to all segments of the population.

The Committee believes that the fiscal year 2008 request provides an excellent foundation for the ten-year effort to achieve these goals and commends the Secretary of the Interior and Director of the National Park Service for their leadership in presenting

this request.

Centennial Challenge Matching Funds.—A key part of the Centennial effort is its ten-year proposal for a \$2 billion public-private partnership program called the Centennial Challenge. This is in addition to the \$1 billion commitment for enhancements in the basic operational budget of the parks. Under the Centennial Challenge program, \$200 million per year, \$100 million each of public and private funds, would be dedicated to support "signature projects," which provide critical enhancements for the parks beyond the amounts necessary for their basic operations. The President has proposed new legislation providing that the \$100 million of annual public funding for this program be permanent funding. This legislation is being considered by the Natural Resources Committee, but it may not be enacted in time for fiscal year 2008. For this reason, the Committee has recommended a 2008 discretionary appropriation of \$50 million, using the existing challenge cost-

share authorization, to initiate this important aspect of the Centennial effort.

The Committee notes that the National Park System has a long history of philanthropic support and encourages this public-private partnership effort. It wishes, however, to emphasize several points in approving funds for this purpose.

First, the amount provided for the Centennial Challenge is intended to supplement funding for core operations. The Committee expects the Administration to fully fund the day-to-day operational costs of the parks through its core appropriations accounts

costs of the parks through its core appropriations accounts.
Second, the Park Service should be aggressive in structuring its partnership agreements to avoid projects which commercialize the parks and ensure that projects are chosen through a transparent and completely apolitical process.

Lastly, the Service, in structuring this large public-private partnership, must ensure that control of projects remains with the Federal government and that projects are consistent with Park Service needs and priorities, as reflected in general management plans or other Service-wide needs documents. In order to ensure that appropriated funds are spent on activities which meet these standards, the Committee directs that the House and Senate Appropriations Committees be kept informed as the Centennial Challenge program criteria are finalized. It also directs that the Committees be consulted before final action is taken on all projects.

The Committee, in approving these funds, recognizes that the scope of this effort, both in terms of the amounts of money and duration of time, is unique and that new procedures and mechanisms may be required for handling private donations of this magnitude. This includes financial arrangements through private foundations or other third parties. It is essential, however, that control of projects be retained by the National Park Service, which retains the fundamental stewardship responsibility for the parks.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$1,847,897,000 2,057,132,000 2,046,809,000 |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Appropriation, 2007 | +198,912,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 10,323,000 |

The Committee recommends \$2,046,809,000 for operation of the National Park System (NPS), an increase of \$198,912,000 above the 2007 enacted level and \$10,323,000 below the request. This account funds the day-to-day operations of individual park units as well as regional and headquarters support operations. This includes funding for 21,589 FTE positions. The increases approved by the Committee include the full amount necessary to cover fixed costs and support for an additional 3,000 seasonal employees and 590 additional full-year FTE positions, as requested. This is the largest increase for the park operations ever requested or appropriated. Funds will be used to restore staffing for parks in areas of visitor services, maintenance and interpretation as well as for rebuilding and refurbishing park landscapes and infrastructure.

The Committee has consolidated funding for activities of the United States Park Police within the "Operations of the National Park System" account to allow more flexibility in administering this budget. Funding was requested in a separate account by the President. The Committee has approved the full amount requested

for the Park Police, \$88,122,000.

The Committee has not approved the request for \$7,000,000 to initiate restoration studies related to the Hetch Hetchy Valley in California. This highly controversial proposal, with a potential cost of as much as \$10 billion, was not well justified in the budget materials. The Committee has also rejected the request for \$5,108,000 in this account related to development costs of the department-wide Financial and Business Management System (FBMS). Funding for FBMS activity has been consolidated in the "Office of the Secretary" account. Lastly, the Committee has reallocated \$1,000,000 from "maintenance" to "park support" to expand social science support for the park system, as discussed below.

Park Base Funding.—The Committee has provided not less than

\$1,233 million for the support of individual park units under the "park base" funding category. This is an increase of \$105 million over the 2007 enacted level and the same as the President's request. This increase will support improved visitor services including, but not limited to, education, interpretation, maintenance and law enforcement. All parks will benefit from this increase. Funding provided for the direct support of parks through the "park base" activity should not be reduced or reallocated to any other activity without the express approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations following the reprogramming guidelines in this

Social Science Support/Diversity in the Parks.—The Committee continues to be concerned that minorities do not use the parks more frequently despite their growing numbers within the U.S. population. To address this challenge, the Committee believes that the Service must first improve its system for collecting basic visitation statistics, including which demographic and economic groups are not using the parks and why. To address these challenges, the Committee has reallocated \$1,000,000 from the maintenance program to park support to expand the social science capacity of the

park system.

South Florida Initiative.—The Committee continues to support the restoration of the Everglades and the protection and preservation of the national parks and national wildlife refuges located in South Florida. Since this initiative began over a decade ago, the Committee has provided over \$1 billion to the Department of the Interior and its bureaus for restoration projects and activities. The Committee appreciates the progress that has been made to restore the Everglades but it remains critical to hold all parties accountable for the environmental goals, which are the ultimate justification for the public's investment and support. Without clean water, the Everglades will be irretrievably altered, and its unique habitat will continue to be degraded. The Committee intends to continue to monitor this project carefully and requests that the Department submit a detailed report by February 1, 2008, describing the status of the Everglades restoration program.

The following additional guidance is provided with respect to

funding provided under this account:

Committee NationalTrailSystem.—The has provided \$10,000,000 for the National Trail System, an increase of

\$1.785,000 above the request.

Partnerships Wild and Scenic Rivers.—The Committee has provided \$2,000,000 for the Partnerships Wild and Scenic Rivers program, an increase of \$1,142,000 above the request. This funding level permits inclusion of additional partnerships and expanded support for existing programs.

Park Service Police Helicopter.—The Committee is aware that the Park Service Police helicopter is aging and encourages the Service to develop a plan for its replacement in its fiscal year 2009 budget

Civil War Sesquicentennial.—The Committee encourages the Park Service to begin a focused effort to develop plans for commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Civil War and to submit a report to the Committee prior to the fiscal year 2009 appropriations hearings on its efforts in this regard. The Committee also wishes to commend the Service for its expanded efforts to include the role of slavery in its interpretations at Civil War battlefields and monuments.

Japanese American Confinement Sites.—The Committee is aware that legislation passed at the end of the 109th Congress authorizing a new program of grant support to preserve Japanese American World War II confinement sites through partnerships with local preservation groups (P.L. 109–441). The Committee directs that the Service analyze the scope of such an effort and submit a report on how this legislation might be implemented. The Committee expects to receive this report prior to the fiscal year 2009

appropriation hearings.

Buffalo National River.—The Committee expects the Service to fully consult with local and regional officials and the public before taking any actions with respect to access or road closings related

to the Buffalo National River, Arkansas.

Gettysburg Historic Landscape.—The Committee remains supportive of efforts to restore the historic landscapes of the Gettys-

burg battlefields.

Chesapeake Bay Historic Heritage Support.—The Committee is fully supportive of Park Service activities related to historic tourism and recreation in the Chesapeake Bay region and encourages continuation of these efforts.

Mississippi National River and Recreation Area Visitor Center.— The Committee encourages the National Park Service to consider recognizing the contributions of former Congressman Bruce Vento to the creation of the Mississippi National River and Recreation

Area by naming its new visitor center in his honor.

Connecting Children with Nature.—The Committee recognizes that the growing disconnection of America's children from the natural world impacts the children's health as well as the future of natural resource conservation. The Service should implement projects that help connect children and their families with nature using visitor services and Centennial Challenge funds, as appropriate.

4th of July and Memorial Day Concerts.—The Committee is appreciative of the Park Service support of the 4th of July and Memorial Day concerts conducted on the grounds of the U.S. Capitol and has included funds which will allow expansion of this support at levels determined to be appropriate by the Director.

levels determined to be appropriate by the Director.

Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site.—The Committee is supportive of efforts by the Service for enhanced interpretation and visitor services at the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site and encourages the continuation of these activi-

Virgin Islands National Park.—The Committee supports the Department's proposal to convert the present retained use estate at Virgin Islands National Park to a lease and urges the Department to move expeditiously to achieve that goal.

National Park System Advisory Board.—The Committee has included language in the bill extending the authorization for the National Park System Advisory Board for one year.

Insert 46A

| CENTENNIAL | CHALI | LENGE |
|------------|-------|-------|

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | - \$0 |
|--|-----------------------|
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 100,000,000* |
| Recommended, 2008 | 50,000,000 |
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | +50,000,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | -50,000,000 |
| *These funds were requested as permanent funding under the President's budget. | This proposal has not |
| vet been considered by the Congress. Funds in this bill are annual appropriations. | |

The bill includes \$50,000,000 of annual appropriations to initiate the new Centennial Challenge matching grant program. This is in lieu of the \$100,000,000 of permanent appropriation funding proposed by the President but not yet enacted into law. The Committee's instructions regarding the expenditure of these funds are included under the section on the "National Park Service Centennial."

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

The National recreation and preservation appropriation provides for outdoor recreation planning, preservation of cultural and National heritage resources, technical assistance to Federal, State and local agencies, and administration of Historic Preservation Fund grants.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 | \$54,869,000 48,885,000 62,881,000 |
|---|--|
| Comparison: Appropriation, 2007 | +8,512,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +13,996,000 |

The Committee recommends \$62,881,000 for national recreation and preservation, an increase of \$13,996,000 above the request and an increase of \$8,512,000 above the enacted level (see NPS table for details).

Heritage Partnership Program.—The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for the heritage partnership program, an increase of \$9,996,000 over the budget request and \$6,665,000 above the enacted level. These funds finance grants to local non-profit groups

At the appropriate place in the report include the following.

The Secretary and National Park Service have on soins at the University of the Indian Park Service have on soins at the Indian Park Service have on the Indian Park Service have the Indian Park Service

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The Secretary and National Park Service have on-going statutory duties with respect to the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) program (16 USC 2501 et seq) that continue to carry out these duties, including, but not limited to, on-going monitoring and funded projects from public recreational use to other uses."

Be

Kenilworth Park South. The Committee is aware of efforts by non-profit organizations to partner with the National Park Service in providing educational and recreational facilities on National Park Service property at Kenilworth Park South in the District of Columbia whose primary purpose will be the development of life skills and character-enhancing values. The Committee encourages the National Park Service to act promptly on this partnership proposal.

in support of historical and cultural recognition, preservation and tourism activities. The Committee has recommended this increase to allow funding for the expanded number of heritage partnerships authorized during the 109th Congress. The number of authorized partnerships has increased from 27 to 37. The Committee has not specified funding levels for individual heritage partnership grants in the bill or in this report. The Park Service is directed to allocate funding based on competitive criteria, following the general approach used in 2007.

Statutory or Contractual Aid.—The Committee has recommended \$5,000,000 for grants and contracts in support of national, State and regional recreation and preservation activities. This is \$1,777,000 above the 2007 enacted level. The President did not re-

quest funding for this program.

National Inventory of Historic Properties within the National Park System.—The Committee has not approved the request for \$1 million to begin a ten-year program to inventory all historic assets within the national parks. The Committee does not believe that the budget adequately justifies this program. In particular, the Committee did not have enough information about the definitions of historic assets to be used, methodologies for conducting the inventories or the long-term cost of such an undertaking.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

The Historic Preservation Fund allows the State historic preservation offices to perform a variety of functions. These include State management and administration of existing grant obligations; review and advice on Federal projects and actions; determinations and nominations to the National Register; Tax Act certifications; and technical preservation services. The States also review properties to develop data for planning use. Funding in this account also supports direct grants to qualifying organizations for individual preservation projects and for activities in support of heritage tourism and local historic preservation.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$55,663,000 63,658,000 81,500,000 |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Appropriation, 2007 | +25,837,000 +17,842,000 |

The Committee recommends \$81,500,000 for historic preservation programs, an increase of \$17,842,000 above the request and \$25,837,000 above the enacted level (see NPS table for details).

State Historic Preservation Offices.—The Committee is fully supportive of longstanding efforts of the State Historic Preservation Offices to identify and protect irreplaceable historic and archeological resources. The Committee has provided \$45,000,000 for State Historic Preservation offices, an increase of \$7,783,000 over the 2007 enacted level for these programs.

National Inventory of Historic Properties.—The Committee has

National Inventory of Historic Properties.—The Committee has not approved the request for \$4 million to begin a ten-year program to inventory all historic assets throughout the United States. While the Committee believes that the concept of a comprehensive inventory and database of historic sites has potential merit, it does not

believe that the 2008 budget request adequately justified this expenditure. In particular, the Committee did not have enough information about the definitions of historic assets to be used, methodologies for conducting the inventories or the long term cost of

such an undertaking.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) Grants.— The Committee remains strongly supportive of HBCU historic preservation activities, but there have been significant carryover balances over the last three years in this program. The Committee has deferred consideration of further funding for this program until

prior year funds have been utilized.

Save America's Treasures.—The Committee has recommended \$20,000,000 for the Save America's Treasures program for 2008. This is \$10,000,000 more than requested by the President and \$11,926,000 more than the 2007 enacted level. These funds are used to make small, one-time grants for specific local, historic projects to preserve a building or artifact which might otherwise be lost to future generations. All projects require a 50 percent match.

Preserve America.—The Committee has recommended \$10,000,000 for the Preserve America program, the same as requested by the President and \$5,074,000 above the 2007 enacted level. This program provides small grants to local communities in support of heritage tourism, education and historic preservation planning activities. The Committee is fully supportive of this program.

CONSTRUCTION

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$297,482,000 201,580,000 201,580,000 |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Comparison: | 05 000 000 |
| Appropriation, 2007 | -95,902,000 |
| Rudget estimate 2008 | 0 |

The Committee recommends \$201,580,000 for construction, the same amount as the budget request and a decrease of \$95,902,000 below the 2007 enacted level. While the construction and facility improvement needs of the parks are substantial, the Park Service construction program has had significant funding increases in recent years and has accumulated a large backlog of incomplete projects. Agency personnel testified to the Committee that there are over \$370 million of unobligated balances in the "Construction" account. Based on this information, the Committee recommends approval of the budget request.

Bill language carried in previous years requiring pre-approval by the Committee of any partnership construction agreement with a value in excess of \$5 million has been deleted from the bill. The Committee directs, however, that the Service continue to submit such projects for review in advance of final approval, as in previous

years.

Projects.—Congress has made significant reforms in the way it reviews funding for the Federal government; reforms which the Committee takes very seriously as it executes its constitutional authority. Earmarking or directed spending of Federal dollars does not begin with Congress. It begins with the Executive Branch. Fol-

lowing are examples of National Park Service construction projects submitted by the Administration:

| Everglades National Park water delivery projects (FL), | \$14,526,000 |
|--|--------------|
| Ford's Theater National Historic site (DC) | 3,521,000 |
| Channel Islands National Park, pier replacement (CA) | 9,294,000 |
| Five Forks National Historic Landmark (VA) | 3,045,000 |
| Redwood National Park maintenance facility (CA) | 11,144,000 |
| San Francisco National Maritime Park amphitheater (CA) | 10,051,000 |
| White House, Washington, utility upgrade (DC) | 5,902,000 |

The Administration, in selecting these projects, goes through a process that is the functional equivalent of earmarking. When the Committee reviews the budget request, it goes through a process of rigorous review and may alter or modify this list to reflect additional priorities.

The Committee provides no recommendation at this time for specific projects contained either in the Administration's budget or proposed by Members of Congress. Individual project allocations will be considered comprehensively after the Committee has properly analyzed all relevant information.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

RESCISSION

| Appropriation enacted, 2006 | -\$30,000,000 -30,000,000 -30,000,000 |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Appropriation, 2006 | 0 |
| Budget estimate, 2007 | 0 |

The Committee recommends the rescission of \$30,000,000 in the annual contract authority provided by 16 U.S.C. 46l-10a. There are no plans to use this authority in fiscal year 2008. The Committee does not agree with the Administration's proposal to permanently cancel the authority.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$64,024,000 22,529,000 99,402,000 |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Appropriation, 2007 | +35,378,000 +76,873,000 |

The Committee recommends \$99,402,000 for land acquisition and State assistance, an increase of \$35,378,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and \$76,873,000 above the request.

The Committee recommends funding levels of \$50,000,000 for assistance to States, \$34,535,000 for land acquisition projects, \$9,786,000 for acquisition management, \$2,540,000 for inholdings, and \$2,541,000 for emergencies and hardships.

The Committee provides no recommendation at this time for specific projects contained either in the Administration's budget or proposed by Members of Congress. Individual project allocations will be considered comprehensively after the Committee has properly analyzed all relevant information.

United States Geological Survey

The United States Geological Survey was established by an act of Congress on March 3, 1879 to provide a permanent Federal agency to conduct up-to-date systematic and scientific "classification of the public lands, and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the National domain". The USGS is the Federal government's largest earth-science research agency and the primary source of data on the Nation's surface and ground water resources. Its activities include conducting detailed assessments of the energy and mineral potential of the Nation's land and State offshore areas; investigating and issuing warnings of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, and other geologic and hydrologic hazards; research on the geologic structure of the Nation; studies of the geologic features, structure, processes, and history of other planets of our solar system; topographic surveys of the Nation and preparation of topographic and thematic maps and related cartographic products; development and production of digital cartographic data bases and products; collection on a routine basis of data on the quantity, quality, and use of surface and ground water; research in hydraulics and hydrology; the coordination of all Federal water data acquisition; the scientific understanding and technologies needed to support the sound management and conservation of our Nation's biological resources; and the application of remotely sensed data to the development of new cartographic, geologic, and hydrologic research techniques for natural resources planning and management, surveys, investigations, and research.

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

| | | Y | (Amounts in thousands) | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | Recommended | Recommended versus Enacted Reques | versus Request |
| UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY | 5 5 6 1 8 9 9 8 8 | ; ; ; ; ; ; | 1 6 1 7 6 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 | ; ; ; ; ; |
| Surveys, Investigations, and Research | | | | | |
| Pographic Research, Investigations, & Remote Sensing | | | | | • |
| Land remote sensing | 63,264 | 61,431 | 63,431 | +167 | +2,000 |
| Geographic analysis and monitoring | 16,926 | 13,524 | 16.524 | -402 | +3,000 |
| Subtotal, Geographic Research & Remote Sensing | 80,190 | 74,955 | 79,955 | -235 | +5,000 |
| Gologic Hazards, Resource and Processes | 000 | 800 88 | 800 08 | +7 118 | 45 000 |
| Geologic landscape and coastal assessments | 78,327 | 81,391 | 82,391 | | +1,000 |
| Geologic resource assessments | 76,786 | 56,686 | 78,435 | +1,649 | +21,749 |
| Subtotal, Geologic Hazards, Resource & Processes | 237,003 | 222,085 | 249,834 | +12,831 | +27,749 |
| later Resources Investigations Underloais monitoring secondarie and recession | | | | | |
| Ground water resources program | 8,098 | 7,628 | 7,628 | -470 | : |
| National water quality assessment. | 62,818 | 64,925 | 64,925 | +2,107 | ; |
| Toxic substances hydrology | 13,293 | 13,730 | 13,730 | +437 | ; |
| Hydrologic research and development | 14,754 | 14,167 | 15,167 | +413 | +1,000 |
| National streamflow information program | 16,612 | 18,945 | 21,612 | +5,000 | +2,667 |
| Hydrologic networks and analysis | 29,572 | 30,678 | 30,678 | +1,106 | ; |
| Subtotal, Hydrologic monitoring, assessments and research | 145,147 | 150,073 | 153,740 | +8,593 | +3,667 |

| | FY 2007 | (Am FY 2008 | (Amounts in thousands) | ands)' Recommended versus | d versus |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|
| | Enacted | Rednest | Kecommended | Enacted | Kequest |
| Federal-State program | 64,345 5,404 | 62,381 | 63,345 6,404 | -1,000 +1,000 | +964 |
| Subtotal, Water Resources Investigations | 214,896 | 212,454 | 223,489 | +8,593 | +11,035 |
| Biological Research Biological research and monitoring Biological information management and delivery Cooperative research units | 138,072 22,856 14,764 | 143,406 22,278 15,430 | 147,906 22,278 16,930 | +9,834 -578 +2,166 | +4,500 |
| Subtotal, Biological Research | 175,692 | 181,114 | 187.114 | +11.422 | +6,000 |
| Enterprise Information Enterprise information security and technology Enterprise information resources | 26,061 17,030 68,691 | 24,902 17,041 70,177 | 24,902 17,041 70,177 | -1,159 +11 +1,486 | 111 |
| Subtotal, Enterprise Information | 111,782 | 112,120 | 112,120 | +338 | ÷ |
| Science support | 67,782 95,435 5,270 | 68,231 2,440 101,553 | 68.231 68.699 2.440 101,553 101,553 10,000 | +917 +6,118 +10,000 -5,270 | +468 -2,440 +10,000 |
| TOTAL, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY | 988,050 | 974,952 | 974,952 1,032,764 | +44.714 | +57,812 |

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 Comparison: | \$982,780,000 974,952,000 1,032,764,000 |
|---|---|
| Appropriation, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 | +49,984,000 +57,812,000 |

The Committee recommends \$1,032,764,000 for surveys, investigations, and research, an increase of \$57,812,000 above the budget request and \$49,984,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted

level. Changes to the budget request are discussed below.

Geographic Research, Investigations, and Remote Sensing.—The
Committee recommends \$79,955,000 for geographic research and remote sensing, \$5,000,000 above the budget request and \$235,000 below the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 for the national cooperative geographic information system mapping program and \$3,000,000 for the geographic analysis and monitoring activity to enhance the integrated multihazards initiative and to restore reductions in the request. The recommendation fully funds the budget request of \$24,150,000 for the

Landsat Data Continuity Mission.

Geologic Hazards, Resources and Processes.—The Committee recommends \$249,834,000 for geologic hazards, resources, and processes, \$27,749,000 above the budget request and \$12,831,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The recommendation includes a total of \$51,636,000 for the minerals resources program, an increase of \$21,749,000 above the request. This large funding increase restores the minerals assessment team; the Committee strongly encourages the Administration to support this vital program and not suggest its elimination again. Other changes include increases of \$4,000,000 for the earthquake multi-hazards program, \$500,000 each for the volcano and global seismographic network programs, and \$1,000,000 for national cooperative geologic mapping. The increase for earthquake science and monitoring should be used to enhance monitoring and analysis around the Nation and be implemented in cooperation with the integrated multi-hazards demonstration project. The Committee is aware that earthquake science is vital to the Nation and the Survey should consider major faults wherever they occur.

Water Resources Investigations.—The Committee recommends \$223,489,000 for water resources investigations, \$11,035,000 above the budget request and \$8,593,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. Changes from the request include: an increase of \$2,667,000 for the National streamflow information program to enhance the multi-hazards initiative and to rebuild basic capacity for this vital network; \$1,000,000 for hydrologic research and development; \$964,000 for the cooperative water program; and an increase of \$6,404,000 for the Water Resources Research Act program to bring its funding back to the fiscal year 2006 level.

Biological Research.—The Committee recommends \$187,114,000 for biological research, \$6,000,000 above the budget request and \$11,422,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The recommendation includes the requested amount to continue support of the national rare species data network and the highly pathogenic

avian influenza monitoring effort. Changes from the request include a non-specified increase of \$4,500,000 to restore basic biological research and monitoring capacity such as restoring funding for contaminant/endocrine biology and northwest forest biology, and \$1,500,000 for the cooperative research units. The Committee recommendation fully funds the budget request of \$5,000,000 for the Healthy Lands Initiative, and provides no less than the request for the multi-hazards initiative.

Enterprise Information.—The Committee recommends \$112,120,000 for enterprise information as requested, \$338,000

above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level.

Science Support.—The Committee recommends \$68,699,000 for science support, \$468,000 above the budget request and \$917,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The Committee has rejected the request for \$2,440,000 in this account related to development costs of the department-wide financial and business management system (FBMS). Funding for the FBMS activity has been consolidated in the "Office of the Secretary" account.

Facilities.—The Committee recommends \$101,553,000 for facilities as requested, a \$6,118,000 increase to the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The Committee fully supports the needed updates in

the request for the wildlife research facilities.

Global Climate Change Research Program Increase.—The Committee recommends a \$10,000,000 increase for vital research efforts of Survey scientists related to various aspects of global climate change. The Committee notes the overall high quality of research programs of the Survey in this important area, and requests that the Survey notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations of its allocation of these funds within 60 days of enactment. The Committee notes that these funds may be used to support the National Global Warming and Wildlife Science Center, if authorized.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

The Minerals Management Service is responsible for collecting, distributing, accounting and auditing revenues from mineral leases on Federal and Indian lands. In fiscal year 2007, MMS expects to collect and distribute about \$14.0 billion from active Federal and Indian leases. The MMS also manages the offshore energy and mineral resources on the Nation's outer continental shelf. To date, the OCS program has been focused primarily on oil and gas leasing. Over the past several years, MMS has been exploring the possible development of other marine mineral resources, especially sand and gravel. With the passage of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, MMS assumed increased responsibility for oil spill research, including the promotion of increased oil spill response capabilities, and for oil spill financial responsibility certifications of offshore platforms and pipelines. Under the Energy Policy Act of 2005, MMS has new responsibilities over Federal offshore renewable energy and related uses of America's offshore public lands. Fiscal year 2007 marks the start of the Coastal Impact Assistance Program; it will provide \$1 billion in mandatory funding over the next 4 years from offshore oil and gas receipts to coastal States (primarily Lou-

Insert 54 th The Committee notes with concern that the Survey continues to have difficulties consolidating the National Geospatial Technical Operations Center (NGTOC). The ongoing delays are harming the Federal functions of geospatial and technical science. Services to the national geospatial community are too important to risk loss or delay of these functions. The Committee directs the Survey to implement a new and streamlined approach to establish a future Federal NGTOC with operations centers in both existing sites.

isiana, Texas and Mississippi) and counties for environmental restoration and other important civic projects.

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

| | i | (Am | (Amounts in thousands) | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| | Enacted | Request | Recommended | Kecommended versus Enacted Request | Request |
| MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE | | | | · | |
| Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management | | | - | | |
| CS Lands | | 45 201 | 100 44 | +2 672 | 1 000 |
| Resource evaluation | 28,633 | 29.799 | 29,799 | +1.166 | |
| Regulatory program | 52,629 29,998 | 56,069 28,887 | 56,069 28,887 | +3,440 | ; ; |
| Subtotal, OCS Lands | 152,789 | 159,956 | 158,956 | +6,167 | -1,000 |
| oyalty Management Compliance and asset management Revenue and operations | 43,034 37,069 | 45,464 36,907 | 45,464 | +2,430 | : : |
| Subtotal, Royalty Management | 80,103 | 82,371 | 82,371 | +2,268 | |
| eneral Administration Executive direction | 2,691 | 2,615 | 2,615 | - 76 | ; |
| Policy and management improvement | 17,987 | 17,560 | 17,560 | -427 | : : |
| General support services | 23,398 | 23,565 | 23,565 | +167 | |
| Subtotal, General Administration | 48,450 | 48, 451 | 47,955 | -495 | -496 |
| Total (gross) | 281,342 | 290,778 | 289,282 | +7,940 | 1,496 |

| | 7007 | (A _{II} | (Amounts in thousands) | | 0.000000000000000000000000000000000000 |
|--|----------|------------------|---|--|--|
| | Enacted | Request | Recommended | Ш ; | Rednes |
| Use of receipts | -128,730 | -135,730 | -135,730 | -7,000 | ; |
| Total, Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management. | 152,612 | 155,048 | 153,552 | +940 | -1,496 |
| Oil Spill Research | | | | | |
| Oil spill research | 6,903 | 6,403 | 6,403 | - 500 | ; |
| Administrative Provisions | | | | | |
| Ultra deepwater research deferral | 1 1 | :: | | -50,000 | -50,000 |
| SubtotalSubtotal | | | 000'06- | 93,000 | -93,000 |
| TOTAL, MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE | 159,515 | 161,451 | 66,955 *********************************** | 159,515 161,451 66,955 -92,560 -94,496 | -94,496 |

ROYALTY AND OFFSHORE MINERALS MANAGEMENT

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$152,612,000 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 155,048,000 |
| Recommended, 2008 | 153,552,000 |
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | +940,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | -1,496,000 |

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$153,552,000 for royalty and offshore minerals management, a decrease of \$1,496,000 below the budget request and \$940,000 above the 2007 enacted level. The Committee recommends use of \$135,730,000 in receipts, as requested, which agrees with the Administration request to increase receipts by \$7,000,000. The recommendation decreases the leasing activity by \$1,000,000 below the request, but still \$2,672,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level. In addition, the Committee has rejected the request for \$496,000 in this account related to development costs of the department-wide financial and business management system (FBMS). Funding for the FBMS activity has been consolidated in the "Office of the Secretary" account.

The Committee is concerned about recent Departmental Inspector General reports regarding the need for more and better audits, in addition to ongoing compliance monitoring. The Committee expects the Service to report back by January 31, 2008 on steps it is taking to remedy this situation, including a discussion of what kind of auditors are needed, and comments from the Department regarding whether auditors should be housed in separate bureaus

or perhaps in the Inspector General's office.

The Committee is aware that concerns have been raised about the MMS's methods for collecting royalties for extraction of gas from certain Federal and Indian lands. The Committee believes it is imperative that the Interior Department's inspection, audit and enforcement activities result in proper revenue collections. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department of the Interior to provide a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by January 31, 2008. The report should include a proposed timetable and estimated costs associated with analyzing options for changing regulations for Federal and Native American natural gas leases, to institute more accurate measurement and reporting of natural gas that can improve the accuracy of gas flow measurements including but not limited to: requiring the use of digital meters on all leases which are calibrated monthly; checking for pipeline bypasses; ensuring condensates are reported; and regularly inspecting measurements taken at company master meters which can then be compared to well-specific meters for accuracy.

The Committee expects that the authorizing committees of jurisdiction will provide a thorough legislative solution to the deepwater royalty relief issue. Until that occurs, the Committee expects the Secretary to conduct negotiations with holders of offshore leases which were previously issued without price thresholds on royalty relief to see that fair royalties are provided for the American tax-

payers.

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33-30 AMENDMENT AGKEED TO

Amendment by Mr. Hinchey, Report Language for Minerals Management Service concerning oil leasing in Alaska's Bristol Bay

Insert at the appropriate place in the reports.

The Committee is concerned about potential oil and gas leasing in Alaska's North Aleutian OCS Planning Area, also known as Bristol Bay. Bristol Bay is home to one of the world's great fisheries, and is home to a vital Alaska culture, both of which could be at risk from off-shore drilling or spills. Given the extreme oceanographic and meteorological conditions prevalent in the North Aleutian Basin, and the extremely valuable fishery, it is vital that outer continental shelf oil or gas drilling only be conducted only after detailed studies and information are available and guarantee safety.

The Committee is very concerned that there is a lack of sound, peer-reviewed scientific data to support OCS leasing decisions in this area. The Committee directs the MMS, working with the U.S. Geological Survey and other technical and scientific bodies, to document technological and economic aspects of currently available, state-of-the-art oil spill containment, responses to blowouts, and the availability and response time for seagoing response tugboats and skimmer vessels; recommend appropriate necessary networks of oceanic monitoring infrastructure capable of providing real-time data in support of oil spill response operations, including predictive ocean surface current data, and probable impacts to affected shoreline segments from barge and tanker transport; and develop a worst-case scenario cost analysis of the maximum credible OCS accident in the North Aleutian Basin, including lost access to commercial and indigenous fisheries and long-term damage to fisheries and other marine resources.

The Committee is also concerned that MMS has had inadequate coordination with other Federal agencies to ensure the best available protection of this region. The Committee directs the Minerals Management Service to coordinate with National Marine Fisheries Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Meteorological Center and to conduct a gap-analysis literature review of all available peer-reviewed scientific papers to determine what studies must be subjected to further analysis, including a literature review on the impacts of oil spills on commercial fisheries and marine mammals.

In addition, the Committee directs the GAO to conduct an economic analysis and provide a report to the Committee as soon as possible delineating the total anticipated cost to the American taxpayer of additional OCS royalty forgiveness provisions that will be applied to the North Aleutian Basin and to other Alaskan OCS waters as a result of the relevant provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and the cost, in 2007 dollars, of federal repurchase or buybacks of previously-leased OCS tracts within the North Aleutian Basin that were deemed too risky to develop.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$6,903,000 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 6,403,000 |
| Recommended, 2008 | 6,403,000 |
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | -500,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 0 |

The Committee recommends \$6,403,000, as requested, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, to conduct oil spill research and financial responsibility and inspection activities associated with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, Public Law 101–380.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee recommendation includes bill language on three legislative matters requested by the Administration. First, language is included to continue to allow three percent of the coastal impact assistance funds provided in section 31 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to be used for necessary administrative requirements of the Service. The Service should include information on activities and funding related to the coastal impact program in future budget justifications. Second, the Committee has included bill language which deducts a portion of State royalties to help cover Federal administrative costs, resulting in a \$43,000,000 revenue source for the bill. Finally, the recommendation has language which defers an Ultradeepwater oil and gas research and development grant directed by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, resulting in a \$50,000,000 addition to the bill.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE), through its regulation and technology account, regulates surface coal mining operations to ensure that the environment is reclaimed once mining is completed. The OSMRE accomplishes this mission by providing grants to those States that maintain their own regulatory and reclamation programs and by conducting oversight of State programs. Further, the OSMRE administers the regulatory programs in the States that do not have their own programs and on Federal and Tribal lands. Through its Abandoned Mine Land (AML) reclamation account, the OSMRE provides environmental restoration at abandoned coal mines using tonnage-based fees collected from current coal production operations. In their un-reclaimed condition these abandoned sites endanger public health and safety, and prevent the beneficial use of land and water resources. The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act amendments of 2006 dramatically changed the manner in which AML funds are distributed. Beginning in 2007, the State AML payments are mandatory and not subject to appropriation, resulting in a net savings of \$133,000,000 to the discretionary appropriation account.

The amounts recommended by the Committee for each Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement appropriation account, compared with the budget estimates by activity, are shown in the following table:

| Chmounts in thousands FY 2007 FY 2008 Request Recommended versus Enacted Request Recommended versus Enacted Request Recommended Leacted Request Recommended Enacted Request Recommended Leacted Request Recommended Enacted Request Regulation and Technology 158 160 160 177 170 14.976 15.416 15.416 14.40 14.976 15.416 15.416 14.40 14.976 15.416 15.4 |
|--|
|--|

| | | \$ | (Amounts in thousands | isands) | | |
|---|---------|-------------|--|--|--------------------|----------------|
| | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | | Recomme | Recommended versus | rsus |
| | Enacted | Request | Request Recommended | Enacted | | Request |
| | | | 1 1 2 3 4 3 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 6 4 5 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 | | • | ; |
| Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund | | | | | | |
| Environmental restoration | 167,730 | 34,483 | 34,483 | -133,247 | | ; |
| Technology development and transfer | | 3,983 | 3,983 | +102 | | ; |
| Financial management | 6,197 | 6,408 | 6,408 | +211 | | ; |
| Executive direction | | 7,900 | 7,900 | +315 | | ; |
| Financia? and Business Management system (FBMS) | ; | 61 | 1 | | | -61 |
| Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund | 185,393 | 52,835 | 52,774 | -132,619 | | -61 |
| | | #========== | AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER | 11 41 41 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 | | 11 11 11 |
| TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT | 294,591 | 168,295 | 294,591 168,295 170,111 -124,480 +1,816 | 124,480 | ++ | +1,816 |

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$109,198,000 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 115,460,000 |
| Recommended, 2008 | 117,337,000 |
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | +8,139,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +1,877,000 |

The Committee recommends \$117,337,000 for regulation and technology, \$1,877,000 above the budget request and \$8,139,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the beginning of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement entry. The recommendation includes an increase of \$2,000,000 above the request and \$7,110,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level for support to the State regulatory programs. The Committee encourages continued support for the State regulatory programs which provide important services to their States and to the Nation. In addition, the Committee has rejected the request for \$123,000 in this account related to development costs of the department-wide financial and business management system (FBMS). Funding for the FBMS activity has been consolidated in the "Office of the Secretary" account.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$185,393,000 52,835,000 52,774,000 |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | -132,619,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | -61,000 |

The Committee recommends \$52,774,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, \$61,000 below the budget request and \$132,619,000 below the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The large reduction below the fiscal year 2007 level is due to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act amendments passed in late 2006 which move the coal tax and abandoned mine land fund payments from discretionary to mandatory payments. All States will receive increases over past practices. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the beginning of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement entry. The only change from the budget request is that the Committee has rejected the request for \$61,000 in this account related to development costs of the department-wide financial and business management system (FBMS). Funding for the FBMS activity has been consolidated in the "Office of the Secretary" account. The Committee notes that the acid mine drainage set-aside was expanded from 10 percent to 30 percent, and therefore the Committee strongly encourages the States to utilize the increased mandatory funding provided for acid mine drainage remediation to support the clean stream efforts.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was created in 1824. Its mission is founded on a government-to-government relationship and trust re-

sponsibility that results from treaties with Native groups. The Bureau delivers services to over 1.6 million Native Americans. In addition, the Bureau provides education programs to Native Americans through the operation of 170 schools and 14 dormitories. The Bureau administers more than 56 million acres of land held in trust status. Over 10 million of these acres belong to individuals and 46 million acres are held in trust for Tribes.

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

| | FY 2007 Enacted | (Am FY 2008 Request | (Amounts in thousands) FY 2008 Request Recommended E | inds) Recommended versus Enacted Requesi | 1 versus Request |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------|--|--|---------------------|
| BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS | · | | | | ! ! ! ! |
| Operation of Indian Programs | | | | - | |
| Tribal Budget System | | | | | |
| ibal Government | | | | | |
| Consolidated tribal government program | 53,954 | 53,671 | 59,571 | -2,283 | +1.011 |
| Self governance compacts | 137,583 | 139,036 | 139,036 | +1.453 | |
| Johnson O'Malley grants | 4,266 | | 4,300 | +34 | +4,300 |
| Contract support | 143,628 | 149,628 | 149,628 | +6,000 | ; |
| New tribes | 316 | 316 | 316 | ; | ; |
| Tribal government program oversight | 7,329 | 6,818 | 6,818 | -511 | ; |
| Subtotal, Tribal Government | 392,261 | 397,698 | 403,009 | +10,748 | +5,311 |
| man Services | 3 | | | | |
| Molfara seeletanes | 80 179 | 74 164 | 80 179 | 25.5 | +6.015 |
| Indian child welfare act. | 10,063 | 9.974 | 10,974 | +911 | +1,000 |
| Housing improvement program | 18,824 | : | 18,830 | ę | +18,830 |
| Human services tribal design | 446 | 449 | 449 | ę. | : |
| Human services program oversight | 3,891 | 3,702 | 3,702 | -189 | : |
| Subtotal, Human Services | 144.824 | 120,703 | 146,548 | +1,724 | +25,845 |
| | | | | | |

| | | (Am | (Amounts in thousands | _ | |
|--|---|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | Recommended | Recommended versus Enacted Reques | versus Request |
| Trust - Natural Resources Management | 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 | 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 5 | | ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; | : : : : : |
| Natural resources, general, | 8,104 | 4.335 | 6.335 | -1.769 | +2.000 |
| Irrigation operations and maintenance | 12,074 | 11,062 | 12,062 | -12 | +1,000 |
| Rights protection implementation | 18,078 | 16,615 | 20,615 | +2,539 | +4,000 |
| Tribal management/development program | 4,278 | 4,373 | 7,373 | +3,095 | +3,000 |
| Endangered species | 219 | 247 | 1,247 | +1,028 | +1,000 |
| Integrated resource information program | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | : | : |
| Agriculture and range | 23,236 | 24,395 | 24, 395 | +1,159 | ; |
| Forestry | 42,459 | 43,405 | 43,405 | +946 | : |
| Water resources | 11,159 | 9,913 | 9,913 | -1,246 | ; |
| Fish, wildlife and parks | 6,669 | 6,591 | 6,591 | -78 | ; |
| Minerals and mining | 10.207 | 11,678 | 11,678 | +1,471 | : |
| Resource management program oversight | 7,507 | 7,820 | 7,820 | +313 | ; |
| Subtotal, Trust - Natural Resources Management | 145,238 | 141,684 | 152,684 | +7,446 | +11,000 |
| Trust - Real Estate Services | 144,073 | 150,722 | 150,722 | . +6,649 | i |
| Education Elementary and eacondary browses (forward funded) | 458.310 | 476.500 | 487,500 | +29.190 | +11.000 |
| Flamentary and secondary programs | 60.390 | 61,803 | 61.803 | +1,413 | : |
| Johnson O'Malley Education Grants. | 12,000 | ; | 16,500 | +4,500 | +16,500 |
| Post secondary programs | 108,619 | 98,520 | 109,520 | +901 | +11,000 |
| Education management | 18,593 | 23,717 | 23,717 | +5,124 | ; |
| Subtotal, Education | 657,912 | 660,540 | 699,040 | +41,128 | +38,500 |

| | FY 2007 | (Am FY 2008 | (Amounts in thousands) 08 | | Recommended versus |
|--|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Enacted | Request | Recommended | Enacted | Request |
| Public Safety and Justice Law enforcement Tribal courts | 204,454 12,013 1,144 | 221,753 | 231,753 17,065 1,200 | +27,299 +5,052 +56 | +10,000 +5,000 +1,200 |
| Subtotal, Public Safety and Justice | 217,611 | 233,818 | 250,018 | +32,407 | +16,200 |
| Community and Economic Development | 42,234 244,070 | 39,061 244,185 2,507 | 47,339 244,185 | +5,105 | +8,278 |
| Total, Operation of Indian Programs | 1,988,223 | 1,990,918 | 2,093,545 | +105,322 | +102,627 |
| Construction | | | | | |
| Education. Public safety and justice. Resources management. General administration. Construction management. | 204,956 11,605 45,125 4,108 6,029 | 139,844 11,621 37,916 2,114 6,132 | 145,200 14,621 39,916 2,114 6,132 | -59,756 +3,016 -5,209 -1,994 | +5,356 |
| Total, Construction | 271,823 | 197,627 | 207,983 | -63.840 | +10,356 |
| Indian Land end Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians | ٠. | ٠. | ·. • | | |
| White Earth Land Settlement Act (Admin) | 625 250 142 10,339 | 625 250 142 | 625 250 142 | .10,339 | 11111 |

| | | (Aff | (Amounts in thousands) | sands) | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|--|---------|--|
| | FY 2007 Enacted | | FY 2008 Request Recommended | 1 | Recommended versus Enacted Request |
| Nez Perce/Snake River* | 20.730 | 16.152 | 21.219 | +489 | +5,067 |
| Puget Sound regional shellfish settlement | 2.000 | 7.000 | 7,000 | +5,000 | : |
| Pueblo of Isleta settlement | : | 2,400 | 2,400 | +2,400 | : |
| Rocky Boy operation and maintenance trust fund | 7,500 | 7,500 | 7,500 | ; | : |
| Settlement round adjustment | 86 | : | ; | 86- | - |
| Total, Miscellaneous Payments to Indians | 42,000 | 34,069 | 39,136 | -2,864 | +5,067 |
| *Requested in Fish and Wildlife Cooperative Endangered Species Program. | | | | | |
| Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account | | | | | |
| Indian guaranteed loan program account \sim | 6,258 | 6,276 | 6,258 6,276 6,276 +18 | +18 | • 11 • 12 • 23 • 24 • 51 • 51 • 61 • 61 • 61 |
| TOTAL. BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS= | 2,308,304 | 2,308,304 2,228,890 | 2,308,304 2,228,890 2,346,940 +38,636 +118,050 | +38,636 | +118,050 |

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 | \$1,988,223,000 1,990,918,000 2,093,545,000 |
|---|---|
| Comparison: Appropriation, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 | +105,322,000 +102,627,000 |

The Committee recommends \$2,093,545,000 for the operation of Indian programs, \$105,322,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted

level and \$102,627,000 above the budget request.

Tribal Government.—The Committee recommends \$403,009,000 for Tribal Government activities, an increase of \$10,748,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and \$5,311,000 above the budget

The change to the request is to fund compacts associated with the Johnson-O'Malley educational assistance grants in the consolidated tribal government and self governance compacts programs.

Human Services.—The Committee recommends \$146,548,000 for human services, an increase of \$1,724,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and \$25,845,000 above the budget request.

Changes to the request include increases of \$18,830,000 to restore the housing improvement program, \$6,015,000 to restore the welfare assistance program and \$1,000,000 for the Indian Child

Welfare Act program.

The Committee is concerned that the housing needs in areas of Indian Country are not being met. The Committee directs the Bureau to work with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to evaluate the effectiveness of the Bureau's Housing Improvement Program and determine whether the program and its criteria could be successfully integrated into HUD's existing housing programs and expanded to better meet the needs in Indian

Bill Language.—The Committee has included bill language, as proposed by the Administration, to allow the Secretary to exceed the welfare budget cap in cases of designated Federal disasters.

Trust: Natural Resources Management.—The Committee recommends \$152,684,000 for natural resources management and oversight, an increase of \$7,446,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and \$11,000,000 above the budget request.

Changes to the request include \$2,000,000 for the general natural resource program, \$4,000,000 for rights protection implementation, \$3,000,000 for tribal management development programs, \$1,000,000 for endangered species management and \$1,000,000 for irrigation operations and maintenance.

Trust: Real Estate Services.—The Committee recommends \$150,722,000 for real estate services and oversight, \$6,649,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and the same as the budg-

et request.

Education.—The Committee recommends \$699,040,000 for education, \$41,128,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and

\$38,500,000 above the budget request.

Changes to the request include increases of \$16,500,000 to restore the Johnson-O'Malley assistance grants, \$3,000,000 to restore the early childhood development program, \$5,000,000 to restore scholarships and adult education, \$7,000,000 for elementary and secondary education program enhancements, \$1,000,000 for student transportation, and \$6,000,000 for tribal technical colleges.

The Committee directs that not less than \$2,000,000 of the increase provided for education program enhancements should be used to implement anti-drug education programs in Bureau

schools.

The Committee agrees with the premise put forward by the Administration that we must work to improve Indian education to boost student learning and academic achievement. However, the Administration's initiative to increase funding for one portion of education is financed by decreasing other vital areas of education. Reducing funding for adult education and scholarships, tribal technical colleges, early childhood development and Johnson-O'Malley assistance grants under the premise of improving education is clearly disingenuous. The Committee has restored these important programs and provided additional increases for elementary and secondary education programs, student transportation, and tribal technical colleges.

The Committee has once again rejected the Administration's proposal to eliminate the Johnson-O'Malley Education Assistance grants. Every attempt by this Administration to terminate this program has been resoundingly rejected by Congress. The feckless justification for the termination of this program—that Department of Education programs can take the place of these grants—has never been substantiated or explained to any level of adequacy. The Committee implores the Administration to include this program in fu-

ture requests.

The Committee is concerned about the coordination of educational opportunities between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Education. The Committee expects the Bureau to establish a formal way of tracking individual students, including a formal point of contact at the Bureau, as they alternate between Bureau schools and public schools to ensure that Indian children's educational progress is tracked sufficiently. The Bureau should report to the Committee on its progress in meeting this goal by January 30, 2008.

Public Safety and Justice.—The Committee recommends \$250,018,000 for public safety and justice, an increase of \$32,407,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and

\$16,200,000 above the budget request.

Changes to the request include \$9,500,000 for tribal law enforcement to combat methamphetamine use in Indian Country, \$500,000 for increased training activities at the Indian police academy, \$5,000,000 for increased capacity for tribal courts, and \$1,200,000 to restore the fire protection program.

The Committee is extremely concerned about the increasing use of methamphetamine in Indian Country and has provided language

delineating these concerns in the front of this report.

Community and Economic Development.—The Committee recommends \$47,339,000 for community and economic development, an increase of \$5,105,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and \$8,278,000 above the request.

Executive Direction and Administration Services.—The Committee recommends \$244,185,000, an increase of \$115,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and a decrease of \$2,507,000

below the request.

The Committee has rejected the request for \$2,507,000 related to development costs of the department-wide financial and business management system (FBMS). Funding for FBMS activity has been consolidated in the "Office of the Secretary" account.

CONSTRUCTION

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 Comparison: | \$271,823,000 \$197,627,000 207,983,000 |
|--|---|
| Appropriation, 2007 | -63,840,000 +10,356,000 |

The Committee recommends \$207,983,000 for construction, a decrease of \$63,840,000 below the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and

an increase of \$10,356,000 above the budget request.

Education.—The Committee recommends \$145,200,000 for education construction, a decrease of \$59,756,000 below the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and an increase of \$5,356,000 above the budget request.

Changes to the request include \$356,000 to restore employee housing repair and \$5,000,000 for facilities improvement and re-

pair.

Public Safety and Justice.—The Committee recommends \$14,621,000 for public safety and justice construction, an increase of \$3,016,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and \$3,000,000 above the budget request.

The change to the request is for maintenance and improvement

of existing detention centers.

The Committee is concerned about the deplorable conditions that exist in detention centers in Indian Country. The Committee directs the Bureau, in partnership with the Department of Justice, to develop a plan for the replacement and construction of deteriorated detention centers, including recommendations on the location of those detention facilities based on need by March 30, 2008.

Resources Management.—The Committee recommends \$39,916,000 for resources management construction, a decrease of \$5,209,000 below the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and an increase

of \$2,000,000 above the request.

The change to the request is for repair and rehabilitation of In-

dian irrigation projects.

General Administration.—The Committee recommends \$2,114,000 for general administration, a decrease of \$1,994,000 below the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

Construction Management.—The Committee recommends \$6,132,000 for construction management, an increase of \$103,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$42,000,000 34,069,000 39,136,000 |
|--|--|
| Appropriation, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 | -2,864,000 +5,067,000 |

The Committee recommends \$39,136,000 for Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians, a decrease of \$2,864,000 below the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and an increase of \$5,067,000 above the request.

The change to the request is an increase of \$5,067,000 for the Nez Perce/Snake River settlement, which was requested in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Cooperative Endangered Species Fund account.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$6,258,000 6,276,000 6,276,000 |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Appropriation, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 | +18,000 |

The Committee recommends \$6,276,000 for the Indian guaranteed loan program account, an increase of \$18,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$116,265,000 101,445,000 136,413,000 |
|---|---|
| Comparison: Appropriation, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 | +20,148,000 +34,968,000 |

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

| | FY 2007 | (Am FY 2008 | (Amounts in thousands) FY 2008 | ands) Recommended versus | Versus |
|---|---------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| | | reaches | | | reanhau |
| DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES | | | | | |
| Office of the Secretary | | | | | |
| Departmental direction | 13,448 | 14,104 | 14,104 | +656 | ; |
| Management and coordination | 29,802 | 31,492 | 31,492 | +1,690 | : |
| Hearings and appeals | 7,407 | 7,612 | 7,612 | +205 | ; |
| Central services | 33,703 | 37,801 | 37,801 | +4,098 | ; |
| Financial and Business Management System (FBMS)* | 22,236 | 294 | 35, 262 | +13,026 | +34,968 |
| Bureau of Mines workers compensation/unemployment | 627 | 647 | 647 | +20 | : |
| Take Pride in America | 495 | 513 | 513 | +18 | : |
| Indian Arts and Crafts Board | 1,150 | 1,190 | 1,190 | +40 | : |
| Appraisal services | 7,397 | 7,792 | 7,792 | +395 | : |
| Total, Office of the Secretary | 116,265 | 101,445 | 136,413 | +20,148 | +34,968 |

*\$38,858,000 requested throughout Department of Interior.

The Committee recommends \$136,413,000 for salaries and expenses for the Office of the Secretary, an increase of \$20,148,000 above the enacted and \$34,968,000 above the official budget request. With the exception of a reduction in funding for the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) as discussed below, the Committee has approved the amounts requested for this ac-

Financial and Business Management System.—The President's budget requests \$38,858,000 for the new department-wide financial and business management system spread throughout various appropriation accounts of the Department. The Committee bill includes \$35,262,000 for the FBMS system in this account. This is \$3,596,000 below the request and \$13,026,000 above the comparable amount available in fiscal year 2007.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the development of the new financial and business management system (FBMS). Numerous sources within the Department have indicated that early implementation efforts at the Minerals Management Service and the Office of Surface Mining have not gone smoothly and that substantial improvements in the system are required but have not yet been fully tested. Because of the potential for serious and costly errors, which may occur when large scale restructuring of financial control systems are implemented, the Committee directs that the FBMS system not be implemented in other bureaus until all issues raised during the MMS and OSMRE implementation have been addressed and the FBMS system readiness for deployment has been validated by an external review organization with experience with such systems.

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) was established on August 4, 1995, through Secretarial Order No. 3191, which also abolished the former Office of Territorial and International Affairs. The OIA has important responsibilities to help the United States government fulfill its responsibilities to the four U.S. territories of Guam, American Samoa (AS), U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and also the three freely associated States: the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Republic lic of Palau. The permanent and trust fund payments to the territories and the compact nations provide substantial financial resources to these governments. During fiscal year 2004 new financial arrangements for the Compacts of Free Association with the FSM and the RMI were implemented; this also included mandatory payments for certain activities previously provided in discretionary appropriations as well as Compact impact payments of \$30,000,000 per year split among Guam, CNMI, AS, and Hawaii.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 Comparison: | \$76,197,000 74,921,000 78,292,000 |
|---|--|
| Appropriation, 2007 | +2,095,000 +3,371,000 |

The amounts recommended by the Committee for the Office of Insular Affairs appropriations accounts compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

| | FY 2007 | (Am FY 2008 | (Amounts in thousands) | nds) Recommended versus | versus |
|--|----------|----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| | Enacted | Kequest | Kecommended | Enacted | Request |
| Insular Affairs | | | | | |
| Assistance to Territories | | | | | - |
| Territorial Assistance Office of Incular Afaire | | | | ; | • |
| Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) | 1,361 | 8.178 | 8,475 | 41,095 | +300 |
| Technical assistance | 10,305 | 8,226 | 10,805 | +500 | +2.579 |
| Maintenance assistance fund | 2,277 | 2,277 | 2,277 | : | : |
| Brown tree snake | 2,673 | 2,673 | 2,673 | í | ; |
| Insular management controls | 1,476 | 1,476 | 1,476 | ; | ; |
| Coral reef initiative | 495 | 495 | 995 | +200 | +500 |
| Water and wastewater projects | 066 | 066 | 066 | 1 7 | ; |
| Subtotal, Territorial Assistance | 25,597 | 24,321 | 27,692 | +2,095 | +3,371 |
| American Samoa Operations grants | 22,880 | 22,880 | 22,880 | ; | ; |
| Northern Marianas Covenant grants | 27,720 | 27,720 | 27,720 | ; | ; |
| Subtotal, discretionary | 22,880 | 22,880 | 22,880 | | |
| (mandatory) | (27,720) | (27,720) | (27,720) | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | |
| Total, Assistance to Territories | 76,197 | 74,921 | 78,292 | +2,095 | +3,371 |

| | EV 2007 | ביייי אים | (Amounts in thousands) | . (Spine | analy population |
|---|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Enacted | Request | Request Recommended | Enacted | Request |
| Compact of Free Association | | | 4 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 | | |
| Compact of Free Association - Federal services Mandatory payments - program grant assistance | 2,820 2,000 493 | 2,862 | 2,862 2,000 500 | +42 | 2009+ |
| Total, Compact of Free Association | | 4,862 | | +49 +500 | +200 |
| Total, Insular Affairs | 81,510 79,783 | 79,783 | 83,654 | +2,144 +3,871 | +3,871 |

The Committee recommends \$78,292,000 for assistance to territories, \$3,371,000 above the budget request and \$2,095,000 above

the fiscal year 2007 level.

Territorial Assistance.—The Committee recommends \$27,692,000 for territorial assistance, \$3,371,000 above the budget request and \$2,095,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level. Increases to the budget request should be used to allow previous initiatives on health and retired government workers to continue as in the past, and to provide critically needed oversight of the compacts of free association and territorial negotiations. In addition, the Committee has rejected the request for \$8,000 in this account related to development costs of the department-wide financial and business management system (FBMS). Funding for the FBMS activity has been consolidated in the "Office of the Secretary" account.

The Committee directs that the funds provided for water and wastewater projects not be allocated to the CNMI until and unless the Commonwealth has a unified territorial infrastructure plan cer-

tified by the Secretary.

The Committee has included \$500,000 above the request for the coral reef initiative to enhance work at the U.S. territories in the Pacific and the USVI and the freely associated States; the Secretary should notify the Committees on the intended use of these funds within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

American Samoa.—The Committee recommends \$22,880,000 for American Samoa operations, the same as both the budget request

and the fiscal year 2007 level.

Northern Mariana Islands/Covenant Grants.—The Committee recommends \$27,720,000 for CNMI covenant grants, the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2007 level. The Committee is very concerned about the process used by the Department and the territorial government to allocate these funds, especially those needed in American Samoa. The Committee directs the Office of Insular Affairs and the Secretary to work with all territorial governmental bodies and the Congressional Delegate for American Samoa to be sure that the highest priority construction projects receive the covenant funding.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 | \$5,313,000 4,862,000 5,362,000 |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Comparison: Appropriation, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 | +49,000 +500,000 |

The Committee recommends \$5,362,000 for the compact of free association, \$500,000 above the budget request and \$49,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level. The Committee recommendation continues Enewetak support.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$55,018,000 58,949,000 59,250,000 |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Appropriation, 2007 | +4,232,000 |

The Committee recommends \$59,250,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Solicitor. The Committee has added \$500,000 to the budget request to upgrade filing and record keeping capacity in the Office. The Committee has rejected the request for \$199,000 in this account related to development costs of the department-wide financial and business management system (FBMS). Funding for the FBMS activity has been consolidated in the "Office of the Secretary" account.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 | \$38,823,000 42,322,000 43,822,000 |
|---|--|
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | +4,999,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +1,500,000 |

The Committee recommends \$43,822,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General. The Committee greatly values this office and the important contributions it makes to the performance of the Department and its bureaus. The Committee believes that increased resources for this office will pay substantial dividends in savings to the taxpayer and has added \$1,500,000 to the request to expand the investigation and audit functions of the Office. The Committee also believes that the increased resources will allow the Inspector General to expand efforts to share best management practices among the Department's bureaus and offices and ethics oversight.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

The Office of Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) was established by the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–412). The Special Trustee is charged with general oversight of Indian trust asset reform efforts Department-wide to ensure proper and efficient discharge of the Secretary's trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and individual Indians. The Office of the Special Trustee was created to ensure that the Department of the Interior establishes appropriate policies and procedures, develops necessary systems, and takes affirmative actions to reform the management of Indian trust funds. In carrying out the management and oversight of the Indian trust funds, the Secretary has a responsibility to ensure that trust accounts are properly maintained, invested and reported in accordance with the

American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994,

Congressional action, and other applicable laws.

The Special Trustee for American Indians also has responsibility for the related financial trust functions including deposit, investment, and disbursement of trust funds. The Department has responsibility for what may be the largest land trust in the world. Indian trust lands today encompass approximately 56 million acres of land—over 10 million acres belonging to individual Indians and nearly 45 million acres owned by Indian Tribes. On these lands, the Interior Department manages over 100,000 leases for individual Indians and Tribes. Leasing, use permits, sale revenues, and investment income of over \$330 million per year are collected into over 300,000 individual Indian money accounts, and over \$460 million per year is collected into over 1,400 Tribal accounts per year. In addition, the trust manages approximately \$2.9 billion in tribal funds and \$400 million in individual Indian funds.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$189,251,000 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 186,158,000 |
| Recommended, 2008 | 182,542,000 |
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | -6,709,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | -3,616,000 |

The Committee recommends \$182,542,000 for Federal Trust programs, a decrease of \$6,709,000 below the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and \$3,616,000 below the budget request.

The change to the request is a reduction of \$3,616,000 for the Of-

fice of Historical Accounting.

Since the inception of the Cobell case, the Committee has appropriated hundreds of millions of dollars for litigation and accounting activities. The Committee believes that these funds would have been better used to fund greatly needed health care, law enforcement and education programs in Indian country. The Committee believes that this case must be resolved without further negatively impacting funding levels for Indian programs. Proposals to settle this case and all other trust-related litigation should be expeditiously considered by the litigants, Indian Country, Congress, and the Administration. Any settlement of trust-related litigation must also address the land fractionation issue which is at the core of the trust issue. The Committee strongly suggests that the parties settle trust litigation in its entirety and finally move on to focus on the more pertinent needs in Indian Country.

The Committee has rejected the request to allocate \$211,000 related to development costs of the department-wide financial and business management system (FBMS). Funding for FBMS activity has been consolidated in the "Office of the Secretary" account.

Bill Language.—As in previous fiscal years, the Committee has included bill language under the Office of Special Trustee that limits the amount of funding available for historical accounting to \$56,384,000. The clear intent of the Committee is to definitively limit the amount of funding available to conduct historical accounting activities.

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$34,006,000 |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 10,000,000 |
| Recommended, 2008 | 10,000,000 |
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | -24,006,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 0 |

The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for Indian Land Consolidation, a decrease of \$24,006,000 below the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee accepts the proposed reduction to this activity and reiterates its position that any settlement in ongoing Trust litigation includes a comprehensive reform to solve the problem of land fractionation.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) provide for payments to local units of government containing certain Federally owned lands. These payments are designed to supplement other Federal land receipt sharing payments that local governments may be receiving. The recipients may use payments received for any governmental purpose.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 | \$232,528,000 190,000,000 232,528,000 |
|---|---|
| Comparison: Appropriation, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 | 0 +42,528,000 |

The Committee recommends \$232,528,000 for PILT, \$42,528,000 above the budget request and the same amount as fiscal year 2007.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

The Central Hazardous Materials Fund was established to fund response action-related studies and remediation/cleanup of contaminated sites for which the Department of the Interior may be liable pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act and includes sums recovered from or paid by a party as reimbursement for remedial action or related response activities. Prior to fiscal year 2007 this account was located in the Bureau of Land Management.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$9,715,000 9.954.000 |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Recommended, 2008 | 9,954,000 |
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | +239,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 0 |

The Committee recommends \$9,954,000 for the central hazardous materials fund, as requested, an increase of \$239,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

The purpose of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund is to provide the basis for claims against responsible parties for the restoration of injured natural resources. Assessments ultimately will lead to the restoration of injured resources and reimbursement for reasonable assessment costs from responsible parties through negotiated settlements or other legal actions. Operating on a "polluter pays" principle, the program anticipates recovering about \$40 million in receipts in fiscal year 2008, with the vast majority to be used for the restoration of injured resources. The program works to restore sites ranging in size from small town landfills to the Exxon Valdez oil spill of 1989 in Alaska.

| Comparison: |
|---------------------|
| Appropriation, 2007 |

The Committee recommends \$6,224,000 for the natural resource damage assessment fund, an increase of \$181,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level and the same as the budget request.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Sections 101 and 102 provide for emergency transfer authority with the approval of the Secretary.

Section 103 provides for the use of appropriations for certain

services.

Section 104 continues a provision which prohibits the expenditure of funds for Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) leasing activities in California, the North Atlantic, Washington, Oregon, and the eastern Gulf of Mexico near Florida.

Section 105 continues a provision which prohibits the expenditure of funds for oil and gas leasing activities in the Mid-Atlantic

and South Atlantic planning areas.

Section 106 permits the transfer of funds between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians.

Section 107 continues a provision permitting the redistribution of tribal priority allocation and tribal base funds to alleviate funding inequities.

Section 108 continues a provision permitting the conveyance of the Twin Cities Research Center of the former Bureau of Mines for the benefit of the National Wildlife Refuge System

the benefit of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Section 109 continues a previous provision and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to hereafter use helicopter or motor vehicles to capture and transport horses and burros at the Sheldon and Hart National Wildlife Refuges, OR.

Section 110 continues a provision limiting compensation for the Special Master and Court Monitor appointed by the Court in Cobell

v. Kempthorne to 200 percent of the highest Senior Executive Serv-

ice rate of pay.

Section 111 continues a provision allowing the Secretary to pay private attorney fees for employees and former employees in connection with Cobell v. Kempthorne.

Section 112 continues a provision dealing with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's responsibilities for mass marking of salmonid

Section 113 makes funds appropriated for fiscal year 2008 available to the tribes within the California Tribal Trust Reform Consortium and others on the same basis as funds were distributed in fiscal year 2005, and separates this demonstration project from the Department of the Interior's trust reform reorganization.

Section 114 continues a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands in support of transportation of visitors to Ellis, Governors, and Liberty Islands, NJ and NY.

H

Section 115 limits funds to issue new leases for oil or natural gas under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et. seq.) to any lessee where such existing lease is not subject to limitations on royalty relief based on market price.

TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was created by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, which consolidated nine programs from five different agencies and departments. Major EPA programs include air and water quality, drinking water, hazardous waste, research, pesticides, radiation, toxic substances, enforcement and compliance assurance, pollution prevention, oil spills, Superfund, Brownfields, and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank program. In addition, EPA provides Federal assistance for wastewater treatment, sewer overflow control, drinking water facilities, other water infrastructure projects, and diesel emission reduction projects. The Agency is responsible for conducting research and development, establishing environmental standards through the use of risk assessment and cost-benefit analysis, monitoring pollution conditions, seeking compliance through a variety of means including enforcement, managing audits and investigations, and providing technical assistance and grant support to States and tribes, which are delegated authority for much of the program implementation. Under existing statutory authority, the Agency contributes to specific homeland security efforts and may participate in international environmental activities.

Among the statutes for which the Environmental Protection

Agency has sole or significant oversight responsibilities are: National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended.

Toxic Substances Control Act, as amended.

Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, as amended.

Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, as amended.

Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

Public Health Service Act (Title XIV), as amended.

Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended.

Clean Air Act, as amended. Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended. Great Lakes Legacy Act of 2002. Bioterrorism Act of 2002.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended.

Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002 (amending CERCLA).

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of

Pollution Prevention Act of 1990.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended.

Pollution Prosecution Act of 1990.

Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2003.

Energy Policy Act of 2005.

For fiscal year 2008, the Committee recommends \$8,085,915,000 for the Environmental Protection Agency, an increase of \$886,515,000 above the President's request and \$360,785,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The amounts recommended by

the Committee compared with the budget request and 2007 enacted levels are shown by account, program area and selected activity in the following table.

Insert 84A-84J

(Amounts in thousands)

| Enacted | FY 2007 |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Request | FY 2008 |
| Request Recommended | |
| Enacted | Recommended versus |
| Request | versus |

TITLE II - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Science and Technology

| Air toxics and quality | 95,038 12,877 | 92,960 | 94,960 | -78 +5,727 | +2,000 |
|--|--|--|--|---|----------------------|
| Homeland security | 73,357 (27,008) (20,891) (600) (4,000) | 66,948 (21,884) (20,738) (600) (4,000) | 60,064 (18,000) (20,738) (600) (2,000) | -13,293 (-9,008) (-153) (-2,000) | -6,884 (-3,884) |
| Indoor air | 1,192 | 1,216 | 1,216 | +24 | : |
| IT / Data management / Security | 4,260 | 3,499 | 3,499 | -761 | : |
| Operations and administration | 32,983 (13,146) (6,287) (4,188) | 73,859 (35,521) (18,392) (11,179) | 73,859 (35,521) (18,392) (11,179) | +40,876 (+22,375) (+12,105) (+6,991) | :::: |
| Pesticide Ticensing | 5,737 | 5, 881 | 5,881 | +144 | : |
| Research: Clean air(Research: Global change) | 94,278 (16,224) | 97,962 (16,908) | 114,362 (33,308) | +20,084 (+17,084) | +16,400 (+16,400) |

| | EV 2007 | EV 2008 | (Amounts in thousands) | ands) | משרקווף |
|--|----------|----------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Enacted | Request | Recommended | Enacted | Request |
| Research: Clean water | 105,351 | 105,002 | 110,002 | +4,651 | +5,000 |
| (Water Breakthrough Technology Fund) | : | 1 | (5,000) | (+5,000) | (+5,000) |
| Research: Human health and ecosystems | 229,321 | 217,574 | 229,321 | 1 | +11,747 |
| : | (14,746) | (15,103) | (12,327) | (-2,419) | (-2,776) |
| (Research: Endocrine disruptor) | (10,481) | (10,131) | (10,481) | : | (+350) |
| (Research: Fellowship) | (10,091) | (8,438) | (11,214) | (+1,123) | (+2,776) |
| Research: Land protection | 10,409 | 10,737 | 10,737 | +328 | |
| Research: Sustainability | 25,931 | 22,478 | 22,478 | -3,453 | ; |
| Research: Pesticides and toxics | 25,958 | 24,795 | 24,795 | -1,163 | i |
| Water: Human health protection | 3,127 | 3,416 | 3,416 | +289 | : |
| (Transfer from Superfund) | (30,156) | (26,126) | (26,126) | (-4,030) | |
| Total, Science and Technology | 733,387 | 754,506 | 788,269 | +54,882 | +33,763 |
| Commission on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation | | | | ÷ | |
| Transitional grants | : : | :: | 45,000 5;000 | +45,000 +5,000 | +45,000 +5,000 |
| Subtotal, Commission on Climate Change | : | : | 50,000 | +50,000 | +50,000 |
| | | | | | |

| | , |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Enacted | FY 2007 |
| Request | FY 2008 |
| Request Recommended | |
| Enacted | Recommended versus |
| Request | versus |

| Environmental | |
|---------------|--|
| Programs | |
| and | |
| Management | |

| | FY 2007 Enacted | (Am FY 2008 Request | (Amounts in thousands) FY 2008 Request Recommended E | ands) Recommended versus Enacted Reques | d versus Request |
|--|--|---|--|---|---------------------|
| Other geographic activitiesRegional Administrators' geographic initiatives | 3,651 9,225 | 3,149 9,553 | 3,651 4,600 | -4,625 | +502 |
| Subtotal, Geographic programs | 75,670 | 74,511 | 99,068 | +23,398 | +24,557 |
| Homeland security(Laboratory preparedness and response)(Decontamination) | 24,449 (1,200) (3,464) | 24,419 (500) (3,479) | 24,419 (500) (3,479) | -30 (-700) (+15) | |
| Indoor air | 29,114 | 26,869 | 27,369 | -1,745 | +500 |
| Information exchange / Outreach(Environmental education) | 121,668 (5,614) | 117,206 | 126,206 (9,000) | +4,538 (+3,386) | +9,000 (+9,000) |
| International programs | 20,694 | 17,755 | 17,755 | -2,939 | ; |
| IT / Data management / Security | 102,255 | 96,602 | 96,602 | -5,653 | ; |
| Legal/Science/Regulatory/Economic review | 121,764 | 123,361 | 123,361 | +1,597 | : |
| Operations and administration | 501,296 (179,772) (17,574) (30,845) | 472,294 (165,817) (8,210) (25,344) | 466, 294 (163, 817) (8, 210) (25, 344) | -35,002 (-15,955) (-9,364) (-5,501) | -6,000 (-2,000) |
| Pesticide licensing | 119,503 | 118,158 | 118,158 | -1,345 | ; |
| Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) | 120,563 | 122,397 (4,000) | 120,397 | -166 | -2,000 (-4,000) |

| 2007 | |
|------|-----------|
| ₹ | |
| 2008 | (Amount's |
| | nes |

| | EV 2007 | (Ar | (Amounts in thousands | _ | 1 |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | Enacted | Request | Recommended | Enacted Reques | Request |
| Buildings and Facilities | | | | | |
| Homeland security: Protection of EPA personnel and infrastructure | 11,331 28,295 | 7,870 26,931 | 7,870 26,931 | -3,461 -1,364 | :: |
| Total, Buildings and Facilities | 39,626 | 34,801 | 34,801 | -4,825 | |
| Hazardous Substance Superfund | | | | | |
| Air toxics and quality | 2,298 | 2,373 | 2,373 | +75 | ; |
| Audits, evaluations, and investigations | 13,337 | 7,149 | 10,000 | -3,337 | +2,851 |
| Compliance | 1,345 | 1,348 | 1,348 | ÷ | ; |
| Enforcement(Environmental justice)(Superfund: Enforcement) | 189,695 (757) (164,236) | 185, 411 (757) (161, 610) | 194, 411 (757) (170, 610) | +4,716 | +9,000 |
| | | | , | | |
| Homeland security(Laboratory preparedness and response)(Decontamination) | 52,266 (9,813) (12,442) | 47,731 (6,064) (10,725) | 47,731 (6,064) (10,725) | -4,535 (-3,749) (-1,717) | |
| Information exchange / Outreach | 1,584 | 1,588 | 1,588 | +4 | : |
| IT / Data management / Security | 17,964 | 17,130 | 17,130 | -834 | 4 |

Legal/Science/Regulatory/Economic review...

1,517

1,443

1,730

+213

+287

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| Subtotal, Superfun | 2 | Research: Sustainability. | Research: Land protection | Research: Human health an | (Security) | (Rent) | Operations and administrat | |
|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| There is a reserve of the second of the seco | d cleanup rfund: Emergency response and removal rfund: EPA emergency preparedness rfund: Federal facilities rfund: Remedial rfund: Support to other Federal agencies Subtotal, Superfund cleanup | Research: Sustainability | Research: Land protection | Research: Human health and ecosystems | (security) | (Rent) | Operations and administration | |
| (-13,337) (-30,156) | 193,749 9,115 31,612 573,837 8,576 816,889 | 312 | 21,489 | 6,329 | (6,309) | (45,664) | 130,072 | FY 2007 Enacted |
| (-7,149) (-26,126) | 191, 880 9,318 31, 879 584, 836 6, 575 | : | 20,081 | 3,972 | (6,767) | (44,997) | 131,992 | FY 2008 Request |
| (-10,000) (-26,126) | 191,880 9,318 31,879 600,000 -6,575 | ÷ | 20,081 | 3,972 | (6,767) | (44, 997) | 131,992 | FY 2008 Request Recommended |
| (+3, 337) (+4, 030) | -1,869 +203 +267 +26,163 -2,001 +22,763 | -312 | -1,408 | -2,357 | (+162) (+458) | (-667) | +1,920 | Recommen Enacted |
| (-2,851) | +15,164 | ÷ | : | ÷ | : : | : | : | Recommended versus inacted Request |

| • | |
|------|------------|
| 2008 | (Amounts |
| | Ξ |
| | chousands) |
| - | |

| Enacted | FY 2007 |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Request | FY 2008 |
| Request Recommended | 008 Recom |
| Enacted | Recommended versus |
| Request | versus |

| Total, 0il Spill Response | Compliance | Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund 011 Spill Response | Compliance |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|
| 15,734 | 277 1,730 34 12,348 501 (447) 844 | 100,252 | 724 175 2,244 (711) 641 96,468 (57,661) (28,217) |
| 17,280 | 291 2,065 34 13,499 490 (438) 901 | 92,235 | 688 177 2,171 (696) 660 88,539 (58,207) (19,774) |
| 17,280 | 291 2,065 34 13,499 490 (438) 901 | 117,961 | 688 177 2,171 (696) 660 114,265 (68,207) (35,500) |
| +1,546 | +14 +335 +1,151 -11 (-9) +57 | +17,709 | -36 +2 -73 (-15) +17,797 (+10,546) (+7,283) |
| ; | | +25,726 | +25,726 (+10,000) (+15,726) |

| | FY 2007 | (An | (Amounts in thousands) FY 2008 | | Recommended versus |
|--|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Clean water state revolving fund (SRF) | 1,083,817 | 687,554 | 1,125,000 | +41, 183 | +437,446 |
| Drinking water state revolving fund (SRF) | 837,495 | 842, 167 | 842,167 | +4,672 | : |
| STAG infrastructure grants | : | ; | 140,000 | +140,000 | +140,000 |
| Alaska Native villages | 34,485 | 15,500 | 10,500 | -23,985 | -5,000 |
| Brownfields projects | 88,676 | 89,258 | 100,000 | +11,324 | +10,742 |
| Clean school bus initiative | 6,897 | : | : | -6,897 | ; |
| Diesel emissions reduction grants (Energy Policy Act). | : | 35,000 | 50,000 | +50,000 | +15,000 |
| Mexico border | 49,264 | 10,000 | 10,000 | -39,264 | : |
| Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants | 2,100,634 | 1,679,479 | 2,277,667 | +177,033 | +598,188 |
| Categorical grants | | | | | |
| Beaches protection | 9,853 | 9,900 | 9,900 | +47 | ; |
| Brownfields | 49,264 | 49,495 | 49,495 | +231 | : |
| Environmental information | 19,706 | 12,850 | 10,000 | -9,706 | -2,850 |
| Hazardous waste financial assistance | 101,944 | 103,346 | 103,346 | +1,402 | : |
| Homeland security | 4,926 | 4,950 | 4,950 | +24 | ; |
| Lead | 13,499 | 13,564 | . 13, 564 | +65 | ; |
| Nonpoint source (Sec. 319) | 199,278 | 194,040 | 204,040 | +4,762 | +10,000 |
| Pesticides enforcement | 18,622 | 18,711 | 18,711 | +89 | : |
| Pesticides program implementation | 12,907 | 12,970 | 12,970 | +63 | : |
| Pollution control (Sec. 106) | 221,664 | 221,664 | 221,664 | : | ; |
| (Water quality monitoring) | (18,500) | (18,500) | (18,500) | ; | : |
| Pollution prevention | 4,926 | 5,940 | 4,940 | +14 | -1,000 |
| Public water system supervision | 98,279 | 99,100 | 101,600 | +3,321 | +2,500 |
| Radon | 7,439 | 8,074 | 8,074 | +635 | : |
| Sector program | 2,217 | 2,228 | 1,228 | -989 | -1,000 |
| State and local air quality management | 199,761 | 185,180 | 220,180 | +20,419 | +35,000 |
| | 16.608 | | 35 000 | 18 303 | +35 000 |

| +886,515 | +360,785 | 8,085,915 | 7,199,400 | 7,725,130 | TOTAL, TITLE II, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| | -5,000 | -5,000 | -5,000 | | Rescission (various EPA accounts) |
| +666,838 | +206,022 | 3,391,514 | 2,724,676 | 3,185,492 | Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants |
| +68,650 | +28,989 | 1,113,847 | 1,045,197 | 1,084,858 | Subtotal, Categorical grants |
| | ; | 16,830 | 16,830 | 16,830 | Wetlands program development |
| +1,000 | -182 | 1,000 | : | 1,182 | Wastewater operator training |
| : | : | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | Underground storage tanks |
| ; | +53 | 10,891 | 10,891 | 10,838 | Underground injection control (UIC) |
| : | +271 | 56,925 | 56,925 | 56,654 | Tribal general assistance program |
| : | +53 | 10,940 | 10,940 | 10,887 | Tribal air quality management |
| : | +25 | 5,099 | 5,099 | 5,074 | Toxics substances compliance |
| Recommended versus nacted Request | Recomme | FY 2008 Request Recommended | FY 2008 Request | FY 2007 Enacted | |
| | usands) | (Amounts in thousands) | (An | | |

| delet. | e Fr | A Sell | T pols | (8 | 2-13-1A- | 84k | |
|--|--|----------------------------|---|---|--|-------|--|
| | 900 ** | | -6.884 (-3,884) (-2,000) | ; ; | :::/: | | 6 |
| nds) Recommended versus Enacted Requesi | -78 | +5,727 | -13,293 (-9,008) (-153) (-2,000) | +24 | +40,876 (+22,375) (+12,105) (+6,991) | +144 | 1) (+17,084) (+ (2,0) (3,0) (2,0) (3,0) (3,0) (3,0) |
| (Amounts in thousands) 08 st Recommended E | 94. | 18,604 | 60,064 (18,000) (20,738) (2,000) | 1,216 | 73,859 (35,521) (18,392) (11,179) | 5,881 | (33,308) |
| (Amour FY 2008 Request Re | 92 960 | 13,104 | 66,948 (21,884) (20,738) (600) (4,000) | 1,218 | 73,859 (35,521) (18,392) (11,179) | 5,881 | (16,908) |
| FY 2007 Enacted | 95.038 | 13.568 | 73,357 (27,008) (20,891) (600) (4,000) | 1,192 | 32,983 (13,146) (6,287) (4,188) | 5,737 | (16.224) |
| | TITLE II - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTEON AGENCY Science and Technology Air toxics and outlity | Climate protection program | Homeland security. (Water Security Initiative). (Decontamination). (Laboratory preparedness & response) (Safe buildings). | Indoor airII / Data management / Security | Operations and administration(Rent)(Utilities) | | (Research: Global change) |

| | FY 2007 Enacted | (Am FY 2008 Request | (Amounts in thousands 08 st Recommended | | Recommended versus. nacted Request |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------|---|----------|---------------------------------------|
| Research: Clean water | 105,351 | 105,002 | 110,002 | +4.651 | 15,000 |
| Research: Human health and ecosystems | 220 321 | 217 574 | 220 321 | | +11 747 |
| | (14,746) | (15, 103) | (12, 327) | (-2,419) | (-2,776) |
| (Research: Endocrine discuptor) | (10,481) (10,091) | (10,131) (8,438) | (10,481) (11.214) | (+1,123) | (+350) (+2,776) |
| Research: Land protection | 10,409 | 10,737 | 10,737 | +328 | ; |
| Research: Sustainability | 25,931 | 22,478 | 22,478 | -3,453 | ; |
| Research: Pesticides and toxics | 25,958 | 24,795 | 24,795 | -1,163 | ; |
| Water: Human health protection | 127 | 3,416 | 3,416 | +289 | |
| (Transfer from Superfund) | (30,156) | (26.126) | (28,126) | (-4,030) | : |
| Total, Science and Technology | 733,387 | 754,506 | 788, 269 | +54,882 | +33,763 |
| Commission on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation | ·. | | | | |
| Transitional grants | | . ! ! ; | 45,000 | 45,000 | +45,000 |
| Subtotal, Commission on Climate Change | | | 20,000 | +50,000 | 200,000 |

| | | (Am | (Amounts in thousands | ands) | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | Recommended | Recommended versus Enacted Reques | d versus Request |
| Environmental Programs and Management | ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; | 6 t t t t t t f | |) | 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| Air toxics and quality(Greenhouse Gas regulation development) | 191,806 | 188,561 | 190,561 (2,000) | -1,245 (+2,000) | +2,000 |
| Brownfields | 25,019 | 23,450 | 23,450 | -1,569 | 1, |
| Climate protection program | 92,202 (45,888) | 87,927 (43,926) | 95,501 (52,000) | +3,299 (+6,112) | +7,574 (+8,074) |
| (Asia-Pacific Partnership) | (4,418) | (5,000) | (2,500) | (-2,500) | (-2,500) |
| Compliance | 131,869 | 132,761 | 132,761 | +895 | . : |
| Enforcement(Environmental justice) | 186,016 (4,725) | 187,666 | 197,844 (7,000) | +11,828 (+2,275) | +10,178 (+3,178) |
| Geographic programs: | 75. | | , oo | +3 249 | +1 232 |
| Great Lakes | 21,875 | 21,757 | 25,000 | +3,125 | +3,243 |
| Puget Sound. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 15,000 | +14,000 | +14,000 |
| Long Island Sound | 1,354 | 467 | 10,000 | +8,646 | +9,533 |
| Gulf of Mexico | 4,404 | 4,457 | 4,457 | +53 | : |
| Lake Champlain | 1,434 | 934 | 934 | 9 | : |
| Lake Pontchartrain | 1,528 | 978 | 978 | -550 | : |
| CARE(Community action for a renewed environment) | 4,448 | 3,448 | 4,448 | : | 1,000 |

| and the second second | FY 2007 | (Amc | (Amounts in thousands | ands) | 2101 |
|---|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|
| | Enacted | Request | Recommended | Enacted | Request |
| graphic activiti | 3,651 | 3,149 | 3,651 | | +502 |
| Regional Administrators' geographic initiatives | 9,225 | 9,553 | 4.600 | -4,625 | -4,953 |
| Subtotal, Geographic programs | 75,670 | 74,511 | 990'66 | +23,398 | +24,557 |
| Homeland security | 24,449 | 24,419 | 24,419 | 9 | ; |
| (Laboratory preparedness and response) | (1,200) | (200) | (200) | (-700) | ; |
| (Dacon raminacion) | (3,464) | (3,479) | (3,478) | (+15) | : |
| Indoor air | 29,114 | 26,869 | 27,369 | -1,745 | +200 |
| Information exchange / Outreach | 121,668 | 117,206 | 126,206 | +4,538 | +9,000 |
| (Environmental education) | (5.614) | : | (9,000) | (+3,386) | (000'6+) |
| International programs | 20,694 | 17,755 | 17,755 | -2,939 | ; |
| IT / Data management / Security | 102,255 | 96,602 | 96,602 | -5,853 | i |
| Legal/Science/Regulatory/Economic review | 121,764 | 123,361 | 123,361 | +1,597 | i |
| Operations and administration | 501,296 | 472,294 | 468,294 | -33,002 | -4,000 |
| (Rent) | (179,772) | (165,847) | (163,817) | (-15,955) | (-2,000) |
| (Security) | (30,845) | (25,344) | (25,344) | (-5,501) | ; |
| Pesticide licensing | 119,503 | 118,158 | 118,158 | -1,345 | ; |
| Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) | 120,563 | 122,397 (4,000) | 120,397 | 19 | -2.000 |

| | | 8 | (Amounts in thousands) | ands) | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | | Recommen | Recommended versus |
| | Enacted | Request | Recommended | Enacted | Request |
| | | | | | |
| Toxics risk review and prevention | 94,300 | 90,071 | 93,656 | -644 | +3,585 |
| (Endocrine disruptors) | (8,250) | (2,890) | (8,250) | ; | (+2,360) |
| (HPV/VCCEP) | (12,239) | (11,015) | (12,240) | (+) | (+1,225) |
| Underground storage tanks (LugT / UST) (also LUST) | 11,331 | 11,719 | 11,719 | +388 | į |
| Water: Ecosystems | | | | | |
| Great Lakes Legacy Act | 30,080 | 35,000 | 35,000 | +4,920 | : |
| National estuary program / Coastal waterways | 21,462 | 17,203 | 27,203 | +5,741 | +10,000 |
| Wet1ands | 20.954 | 21,518 | 21,518 | +564 | |
| Subtotal, Water: Ecosystems | 72,496 | 73,721 | 83,721 | +11,225 | +10,000 |
| Water: Numan health protection | 110.269 | 99.797 | 115,797 | +5,528 | +16,000 |
| (Rural water competitive grants) | (2,600) | : | (16,000) | (+8,400) | (+16,000) |
| Water quality protection | 208-086 | 208,943 | 208,943 | . +2,857 | ; |
| Total, Environmental Programs and Management | 2,358,370 | 2,298,188 | 2,375,582 | +17,212 | +77,394 |
| Office of Inspector General | | | | | |
| Audits, evaluations, and investigations(Transfer from Superfund) | 37,172 (13,337) | 38,008 (7,149) | 43,500 | +6,328 | +5,492 (+2,851) |
| Total, Office of Inspector General | 37,172 | 38,008 | 43,500 | +6,328 | +5,492 |
| | | | | | |

| | FY 2007 Enacted | (Am FY 2008 Request | (Amounts in thousands) 08 st Recommended E | nds) Recommended versus Enacted Reques | versus Request |
|--|---|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------|
| Building and Earlittee | 1 | | | | |
| מנות בשכון וופא | | | | | |
| Homeland security. Protection of EPA personnel and infrastructore. | 11,331 | 7,870 | 7,870 | -3,481 | ; |
| Operations and administration | 28,295 | 26,931 | 26,931 | -1,364 | : |
| Total, Buildings and Facilities | 39,628 | 34,801 | 34,801 | -4,825 | : |
| Hazardous Substance Superfund | | | | | |
| Air toxics and quality | 2,298 | 2,373 | 2,373 | +76 | } |
| Audits, evaluations, and investigations | 13,337 | 7,149 | 10,000 | -3,337 | +2,851 |
| Compliance | 1,345 | 1,348 | 1,348 | £ , | • |
| Enforcement | 189,695 | 185,411 | 194,411 | . +4,716 | 000'6+ |
| (Environmental justice) | (757) (164,236) (10,381) | (16, 610) (9, 640) | (170,610) (170,610) (9,843) | (+6,374) (-518) | (000,0+) |
| Homeland security | 52,268 | 47,731 | 12, 73 | -4,535 | ; |
| (Laboratory preparedness and response)(Decontamination) | (9.813) (12.442) | (6,064) (10,725) | (10,725) | (-3,749) (-1,717) | : : |
| Information exchange / Outreach | 1,584 | 1,588 | 1,588 | 7/ | |
| II / Data management / Security | 17,964 | 17,130 | 17,130 | -834 | 1/ |
| Legal/Science/Regulatory/Economic review | 1,517 | 1,443 | 1,730 | +213 | +582 |

| | | (Am | (Amounts in thousands) | ands) | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | Recommended | Recommended versus Enacted Reques | ed versus Request |
| | | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; | 1 | , , , , , |
| Operations and administration | 130,072 | 131,992 | 131,992 | +1,920 | ; |
| (Rent) | (45,664) | (44,997) | (44,997) | (-994) | ; |
| (Utilities) | (2,304) | (2,466) | (2,466) | (+162) | : |
| (Security) | (6,309) | (6,767) | (6,767) | (+458) | ; |
| Research: Human health and ecosystems | 6,329 | 3,972 | 3,972 | -2,357 | ; |
| Research: Land protection | 21,489 | 20,081 | 20,081 | -1,408 | ; |
| Research: Sustainability | 312 | } | ; | -312 | 1 |
| Superfund cleanup | | | | | |
| Superfund: Emergency response and removal | 193,749 | 191,880 | 191,880 | -1,869 | ; |
| Superfund: EPA emergency preparedness | 9,115 | 9,318 | 9,318 | +203 | : |
| | 31,612 | 31,879 | 31,879 | +267 | ; |
| | 573,837 | 584,836 | 000,009 | +26,163 | +15,164 |
| | 8,576 | 6,575 | 6,575 | -2,001 | ; |
| Subtotal, Superfund cleanup | 816.889 | 824 488 | 839,652 | +22,763 | +15,164 |
| (Transfer to Inspector General)(Transfer to Science and Technology) | (-13,337) (-30,156) | (-7,149) (-26,126) | (-10,000) | (+3,337) (+4,030) | (-2,851) |
| Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund | 1,255,097 | 1,244,706 | 1,272,008 | +16,911 | +27,302 |

| | | E S | (Amounts in thousands) | _ | |
|--|--------------------|----------|------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 | Recommended | Recommend | Recommended versus nacted Request |
| | | | | | acarbay. |
| | | | | | |
| Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund (LUST) | | | | | |
| | i | | • | ; | |
| Compliance | 724 | 688 | 688 | -38 | : |
| If / Data management / Security. | . 175 | 171 | 171 | 7 | : |
| Operations and administration | 2,244 | 2,171 | 2,171 | -73 | : |
| (Rent) | (711) | (969) | (969) | (-15) | ; |
| Research: Land protection | 641 | 99 | 099 | +19 | ; |
| Underground storage tanks (LUST / UST) | 96,468 | 88,539 | 114,265 | +17,797 | +25,726 |
| (LUST Cooperative agreements) | (57,661) | (58,207) | (68,207) | (+10,546) | (+10,000) |
| (Energy Policy Act grants) | (28,217) | (19.774) | (32,500) | (+7,283) | (+15,726) |
| Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund | 100,252 | 92,235 | 117,961 | +17,709 | +25,726 |
| | / | , | | | |
| Oil Spill Response | | | | | |
| | | /{ | | • | |
| Compitance | 117 | 167 | F87 | + | : |
| Enforcement | 1.730 | 2.065 | 7,065 | +332 | : |
| II / Data management / Security | 34 | 34 | 7 | ; | ; |
| 0i1 | 12,348 | 13,499 | 13,489 | +1.151 | : |
| Operations and administration | 501 | 490 | 490 | - | : |
| (Rent) | (447) | (438) | (438) | 9 | : |
| Research: Land protection | 844 | 901 | 901 | -£5+ | : |
| | | 000 17 | 17 300 | 11 548 | |
| Total, 011 Sp111 Response | 15,734 | 17,280 | 17,280 | 1,340 | |

| | , 2000 | (Am | (Amounts in thousands) | | |
|--|-----------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Enacted | Request | Recommended | Enacted | necommended Versus nacted Request |
| State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) | | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; | ; ; ; ; ; ; ; | |
| Clean water state revolving fund (SRE) | 1 081 817 | 687 554 | 1 125 000 | 144 183 | 1437 148 |
| Drinking water state revolving fund (SRF) | 837,495 | 842.167 | 842.167 | +4.672 | |
| STAG infrastructure grants | : | : | 140,000 | +140,000 | +140,000 |
| Alaska Native villages | 34,485 | 15,500 | 10,500 | -23,985 | 2,000 |
| Brownflelds projects | 88,676 | 89,258 | 100,000 | +11,324 | +10,742 |
| Clean school bus initiative | 6,897 | : | : | -6,897 | : |
| Diesel emissions reduction grants (Energy Policy Act). | : | 35,000 | 20,000 | +50,000 | +15,000 |
| Mexico border | 49,264 | 10,000 | 10,000 | -39,264 | ; |
| Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants | 2,100,634 | 1,679,479 | 2,277,667 | +177,033 | +598,188 |
| Categorical grants | | | | , | |
| Beaches protection | 9,853 | 9,900 | 9,900 | +47 | ; |
| Brownfields | 49.264 | 49,495 | 49,495 | +231 | ; |
| Environmental information | 19,706 | 12,850 | 10,000 | -9,706 | -2,850 |
| Hazardous waste financial assistance | 101,944 | 103,346 | 103,346 | +1,402 | : |
| Nomeland security | 4,926 | 4,950 | 4,950 | +24 | : |
| Lead | 13,499 | 13,564 | 13,584 | +82 | ; |
| Nonpoint source (Sec. 319) | 199,278 | 194,040 | 204,040 | +4.762 | +10,000 |
| Pesticides enforcement | 18,622 | ₹.81 | 18,711 | +89 | ; |
| Pesticides program implementation | 12,907 | 12,970 | 12,970 | +63 | ; |
| Pollution control (Sec. 106) | 221,864 | 221,664 | 221,664 | : | ; |
| (Water quality monitoring) | (18,500) | (18,500) | (18,500) | ; | ; |
| Pollution prevention | 4,926 | 5,940 | 4,940 | +14 | -1,000 |
| Public water system supervision | 98,279 | 99,100 | 101,600 | +3,321 | +2,500 |
| Radon | 7,439 | 8,074 | 8,074 | £632 * | : |
| Sector program | 2.217 | 2,228 | 1,228 | 686- | -1,000 |
| State and local air quality management | 199,761 | 185,180 | 220,180 | +20,419 | +35,000 |
| Targeted watersheds | 16.608 | : | 25,000 | +8,392 | +23,400 |
| | | | | | / |

| | ; | (Am | (Amounts in thousands) | . (spue | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | FY 2008 Request Recommended | Recommended versus Enacted Reques | d versus Request |
| | | | | 1 | |
| Toxics substances compiliance | 5,074 | 5,099 | 5,099 | +25 | ; |
| Tribal air quality management. | 10,887 | 10,940 | 10,940 | +53 | : |
| Tribal general assistance programs | 56,654 | 56.925 | 56,925 | +271 | : |
| Underground injection control (UIC) | 10,838 | 10,891 | 10,891 | +53 | ; |
| Underground storage tanks | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | ; | ; |
| Wastewater operator training | 1,182 | • | 1,000 | -182 | +1,000 |
| Wetlands program development | 16,830 | 16,830 | 16,830 | ; | : |
| Subtotal, Categorical grants | 1,084,858 | 1,045,197 | 1,113,847 | +28,989 | +68,650 |
| Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants | 3,185,492 | 2,724,676 | 3,391,514 | +206,022 | +666,838 |
| Rescission (various EPA accounts) | 2,000 | .5,000 | -5,000 | -5,000 | |
| TOTAL, TITLE II, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY | 7,725,130 | 7,199,400 | | +360,785 | +886,515 |
| | | | / | | |

Reprogrammings.—The EPA is held to the bill-wide reprogramming limitation of \$1,000,000 annually or increases or decreases of more than 10 percent annually. This limitation will be applied to each program area in every account at the levels provided in the detailed table above. This will allow the Agency the flexibility to reprogram funds within a set program area. However, the Committee has cited funding levels for certain program-projects or activities within a program area. The reprogramming limitation applies to those funding levels cited within a program area. The other guidelines laid out in the "Reprogramming Guidelines" section of the Committee's Report continue to be in effect.

Congressional Budget Justification.—The Committee continues to be disappointed by the lack of transparency in the Agency's budget submission. In order to address these concerns, the Committee directs a number of changes to all future EPA Budget Justifications. First, if the reader is unfamiliar with the Agency's budget structure, it is difficult to find specific programs in the Budget Justification. The Committee directs the Agency to include in its Budget Justifications a comprehensive index by topic and program, specifically providing a page reference for major programs and activities

within the program-projects.

Second, in organizing the budget structure by program-project, and by justifying the budget at that level, the Agency does not provide to Congress the requested levels for many programs below the program-project level. Many of these programs are important to the Committee, Congress as a whole, and the public at large. For example, the budget includes a program-project entitled, "National Estuary Program/Coastal Waterways", which funds, among other things, the National Estuary grants authorized by Section 320 of the Clean Water Act. However, the requested level for this important grant program does not appear in the Budget Justification. The Committee directs the Agency to include in its Budget Justifications the budget request for the major component activities below the program-project level.

Third, the Committee finds it very useful to have the appropriations bill language included in the Budget Justification, as the Agency did in its fiscal year 2007 Budget Justification. The Committee directs the Agency to include the requested bill language, with changes highlighted, at the beginning of each account section

in its Budget Justifications.

GAO Review of Agency Budget Execution.—The Committee directs the Government Accountability Office to review EPA's execution of the budget as directed by Congress. Specifically, for selected EPA programs, GAO should identify the factors that influence the Agency's allocation of funds to the regional offices, and the allocation of funds to individual projects within the regional offices. In addition, GAO should evaluate EPA's internal controls for ensuring that offices obligate funds consistent with the budget as justified to and amended by the Congress. This review should include sampling of obligation documents in at least 3 regional offices, and one large and one small headquarters office, to ensure that obligations align with program projects identified in the operating plan. GAO should make all efforts to provide its findings to the Committee before EPA's fiscal year 2009 budget hearing.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Science and Technology (S&T) account funds all Environmental Protection Agency research, including, Superfund research activities paid with funds moved into this account from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account. This account includes programs carried out through grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements with other Federal agencies, States, universities, and private business, as well as in-house research. It also funds personnel compensation and benefits, travel, supplies and operating expenses, including rent, utilities and security, for all Agency research. Research addresses a wide range of environmental and health con-cerns across all environmental media and encompasses both longterm basic and near-term applied research to provide the scientific knowledge and technologies necessary for preventing, regulating, and abating pollution, and to anticipate emerging environmental

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$733,387,000 754,506,000 |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Recommended, 2008 | 788,269,000 |
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | +54,882,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +33,763,000 |

The Committee recommends \$788,269,000 for science and technology, \$33,763,000 above the budget request and \$54,882,000 above the 2007 enacted level. The Committee notes that a portion of the increase above the 2007 enacted level in this account is attributable to the realignment of rent, utilities and security from the Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) account. The Committee recommends that \$26,126,000, as requested by the President, be paid to this account from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account for ongoing research activities consistent with the intent of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended. The changes to the request, as recommended by the Committee, are discussed by program area below.

Air Toxics and Quality.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 above the request for Federal Vehicles and Fuels Standards and Certification. This increase is for activities re-

lated to greenhouse gas emission reductions.

Climate Protection Program.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$5,500,000 above the request for the Clean Automotive Technology Program, which is an increase of \$5,727,000 above fiscal year 2007. To the extent possible, the Committee expects that not less than \$9,000,000 will be available for research and engineering for this program. The Committee continues to believe that the Agency's collaborative research with industry partners to advance hydraulic hybrid technology and clean combustion engines holds significant potential to cost-effectively reduce harmful emissions and greenhouse gases from motor vehicles. The Committee continues to believe the Administration should give this program high priority within its budget request.

Homeland Security.—The Committee recommends a decrease of

\$6,884,000 below the request, which is a decrease of \$13,293,000

below fiscal year 2007. The decrease from the President's budget

shall be applied as follows:

-\$3,884,000 from the Water Security Initiative. The Committee supports the Water Security Initiative, but has deferred funding a small portion of the fiscal year 2008 request for two pilot projects. The Committee understands that the late action on the 2007 enacted budget will delay the obligation of funds for those pilot projects until 2008. The Agency should be prepared to brief the Committee in January 2008 on the status of the initiative and the Agency's plan for how it will use this information once the pilots are completed.

-\$2,000,000 from Safe Buildings. Should the Agency continue to request funds for this program, the Committee directs the Agency to more fully justify the program in its future

Budget Justification.

-\$1,000,000 from overall Homeland Security activities in

this account.

Research: Clean Air.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$16,400,000 above the request, which is \$20,084,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level. The increase is directed to Global Change Research. The Committee urges the Agency to expand its research related to climate and global change and suggests at least two areas for fruitful research. Given the interest in sequestering carbon emissions from power plants, the Committee suggests the Agency increase its research efforts into the ecosystem and public health impacts of carbon sequestration. To the extent necessary, the Agency shall use this increase for any necessary research or technology testing related to the development of the greenhouse gas regulation called for in the Administrative Provisions section of this bill. Finally, the Committee expects the Agency to use as much of these funds as possible to fund exploratory grants through the Science To Achieve Results (STAR) program.

Research: Clean Water.—The Committee recommends an increase

Research: Clean Water.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$5,000,000 for a new Breakthrough Technology Fund to develop, test and evaluate innovative water and wastewater technologies. The gap between the funding need for water and wastewater infrastructure and the funds available for such projects is enormous. The Committee supports the Agency's Sustainable Infrastructure Strategy, funded in the EPM account, which attempts to deal with this shortfall in innovative ways. The approach includes an emphasis on better management at water and wastewater facilities, water efficiency, reuse and conservation, and full cost pricing. The Committee believes that an added investment into clean water research will allow the Agency to make great strides in identifying and evaluating new technologies and compliment the Sustainable Infrastructure Strategy. To the extent the Agency chooses, these funds are available for STAR extramural grants, as well as intramural

work.

Research: Human Health and Ecosystems.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$11,747,000 above the request, which provides the fiscal year 2007 level of \$229,321,000 for this program area. With the increase provided, the Committee directs:

+\$2,776,000 for the STAR portion of the Fellowships program, for a total of \$11,214,000.

+\$350,000 for Endocrine Disruptor research to restore the program to the fiscal year 2007 level of \$10,481,000. An additional increase for Endocrine Disruptor work is found in the

-\$2,776,000 from Computational Toxicology.

+\$11,397,000 for basic research in this program area. From within this amount, the Committee directs no less than \$5,000,000 to the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP), to restore the majority of the reduction proposed by the President. The Committee finds the decreases to

ecosystems research unacceptable.

The Committee notes that by providing over \$229 million for the Research: Human Health and Ecosystems program area, it has approved the requested increase of \$6,098,000 for Human Health Risk Assessments. The Committee expects the Agency to use as much of that increase as necessary to expedite its new risk assessment for trichloroethylene (TCE), as recommended by the National Academy of Science's National Research Council.

The Committee has included the following additional guidance

with respect to funding provided under this account.

Science To Achieve Results (STAR) Across the Science and Technology Account.—The Committee continues to stress the importance of the STAR program and has attempted to target increases to areas that will both expand research and support the STAR program. Funding reductions to the STAR program are not acceptable because such reductions ultimately result in gaps in critical environmental research.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) Study.—The Committee urges the Agency to study human health effects and ecosystem impacts from exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)

through parking lot seal-coatings.

Study of Trona.—The Committee is aware of concerns about the public health impacts of using the chemical Trona as a means to control sulfur dioxide emissions at coal-fired power plants. The Committee urges the Agency to use a portion of the increase provided to the Research: Human Health and Ecosystems program area to investigate the potential adverse health and environmental

impacts of Trona.

Endocrine Disruptor Research.—It has been more than 10 years since Congress passed the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) and amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Both Acts contain provisions that call for the screening and testing of chemicals and pesticides for possible endocrine disrupting effects. These laws require EPA to develop a screening program that uses appropriate validated test systems and other scientifically relevant information and to determine if the effect that certain substances have in humans is similar to the effect produced by a naturally occurring hormone. The Committee is troubled by the lack of progress in fulfilling this Federal mandate and believes that this lack of progress merits serious consideration of an alternative approach. The Committee, therefore, directs EPA to draft a proposal for an extramural research grant program and estimates of funding levels. The research program should be based at academic institutions which would apply in a competitive process for funding to address

critical questions in endocrine disruption. The research should include interdisciplinary collaboration and research designs using sensitive models at environmentally relevant doses and vulnerable

life stages.

The Committee supports the Agency's effort to review the costs associated with running its laboratories. The Committee understands that the purpose of the study is not to close labs, but to identify efficiencies and cost savings applicable to all labs. The Committee expects the Agency to report near term recommendations, and any resulting savings by the end of the summer 2007, and its plans for a long term assessment of lab network needs over the next ten years as soon as possible, preferably before the 2009 budget hearings.

COMMISSION ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$0 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 0 |
| Recommended, 2008 | 50,000,000 |
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | +50,000,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +50,000,000 |
| | , , |

CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION

As noted in the introduction to this report, the Committee views global climate change as one of the great challenges facing our country. The recent reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) have eliminated any lingering doubt about whether global warming is occurring. In fact, these reports make clear that global warming has already resulted in real and significant impacts. This was confirmed at hearings held by the Appropriations Committee in April during which witnesses from the land management agencies of the Interior Department and Forest Service described climate related changes already occurring in the national parks, wildlife refuges and on other public lands. These impacts included increased wildfires, changing precipitation and water availability patterns, increasing presence of invasive species, changing migratory patterns for many animals and birds, and significant loss of habitat for many species. The conclusions are clear. Climate change is real; its impacts are already present; and, irrespective of regulatory or technological changes put in place over the next few years, climate change will remain a reality for the foreseeable future. The challenge now is how to live with this reality.

To begin to address this reality, society must now initiate a new stage of the debate which focuses on effective steps to facilitate adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. This debate will take many forms and it will be a long process which may lead us in unknown directions. At the onset of this effort, we know, however, that science will be a key tool for monitoring climate change and for developing and testing different adaptation and mitigation strategies and tools. For this reason, the Committee has included \$50 million in this bill to jump-start the scientific effort around the

adaptation and mitigation challenges.

The specific science activity which will be required will not be limited to agencies funded in the Interior and Environment ApproColifornia Emissions Standards.

The transportation sector accounts for approximately one third of CO2 emissions within the United States. A reduction in vehicle emission levels will provide a significant public health benefit from decreased levels of respiratory illness and mitigation of global climate change forcing pollutants. In the absence of action by the federal government, the State of California, with the support of at least 11 other states, has proactively developed standards to address passenger car, light-duty truck, and medium duty passenger vehicle greenhouse gas emissions. The Committee strongly encourages the EPA to promptly issue a decision on the State of California's December 2005 petition for a waiver to enact car emissions standards that would reduce greenhouse gases from vehicles by 30 percent by 2016. In light of the 2006 report by the National Academies of Sciences recommending a two-year limit on all waiver reviews, the committee believes it is reasonable to expect the Agency to issue this waiver no later then December 31, 2007. If the EPA is unable to issue a decision by that date, the committee expects the EPA to provide a report detailing why the review could not be completed by that date, the current status of the review, and a timeline for completion of any remaining phase of the review."

priations bill. The Committee has taken the unusual step, therefore, of creating a temporary, two-year Commission whose mission is to analyze the science needs throughout government with regard to climate change adaptation and mitigation. The design for this Commission follows that of the recent and widely cited National Academy of Sciences "Rising Above the Gathering Storm" review of American competitiveness. It is important to understand that the new Commission established in this bill is not charged with studying the question of whether climate change is occurring or at what rate. Nor is it a Commission to determine the causes of global warming or regulatory approaches to ameliorate these causes. Its charter is limited to making recommendations on the science questions that need to be addressed and the initial steps which should be taken to begin serious research related to those questions. The first set of recommendations of the Commission under this charter is due by July 1, 2008 and the second set of recommendations by March 30, 2009. The Commission will terminate on September 30, 2009 after submitting a final report on implementation of its recommendations.

While the use of a commission or advisory committee to guide Federal science investment is not unusual, this Commission is atypical in two ways. First, it cuts across all areas of climate related science which might contribute to these challenges. Second, it may be unique in that money is included in this fiscal year 2008 bill to begin implementation of the Commission's recommendations during 2008. Of the \$50 million included in the bill, \$45 million will be transferred on July 1, 2008 by the Administrator of the EPA to various Federal science agencies for implementation of Commission recommendations. The amounts of the various transfers are to be based on the Commission's report. In short, this is

fers are to be based on the Commission's report. In short, this is a Commission which will actually have money to invest, making it at the same time both more credible and more effective.

The Commission will be comprised of science leaders both inside and outside government. Specifically, it will include the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Director of the National Science Foundation, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Director of the United States Geological Survey, the Undersecretary for Science of the Department of Energy, the Administrator of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, the Chief of the United States Forest Service, the President of the National Academy of Engineering, the President of the National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, the President of the National Academy of Sciences, and six additional members with appropriate expertise to be selected by the Chairman. The President of the National Academy of Sciences is designated as the Chairman by statute. The Commission will be housed within the Environmental Protection Agency for administrative and logistical support. The bill includes \$5 million for support costs of the Commission. In addition to supporting employment of Commission staff directly, funds are provided for contractual support from the National Academy of Sciences.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

The Environmental Programs and Management account encompasses a broad range of abatement, prevention, enforcement, and compliance activities, and personnel compensation, benefits, travel, and expenses for all programs of the Agency except Science and Technology, Hazardous Substance Superfund, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund, Oil Spill Response, and the Of-

fice of Inspector General.

Abatement, prevention, and compliance activities include setting environmental standards, issuing permits, monitoring emissions and ambient conditions and providing technical and legal assistance toward enforcement, compliance, and oversight. In most cases, the States are directly responsible for actual operation of the various environmental programs and the Agency's activities include

oversight and assistance.

In addition to program costs, this account funds administrative costs associated with the operating programs of the Agency, including support for executive direction, policy oversight, resources management, general office and building services for program operations, and direct implementation of Agency environmental programs for headquarters, the ten EPA Regional offices, and all nonresearch field operations.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 Comparison: | \$2,358,370,000 2,298,188,000 2,375,582,000 |
|---|---|
| Appropriation, 2007 | +17,212,000 +77,394,000 |

The Committee recommends \$2,375,582,000 for environmental programs and management, an increase of \$77,394,000 above the budget request and an increase of \$17,212,000 above the 2007 enacted level. The changes to the request, as recommended by the

Committee, are discussed by program area below.

Air Toxics and Quality.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 to the request, which is a decrease of \$1,245,000 from fiscal year 2007. Based on the recent Supreme Court decision, Massachusetts et al. v. EPA et al., the Committee directs the Agency to use this increase to begin the process to develop a rule to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. An Administrative Provision at the end of Title II makes these funds available only for this purpose. The Agency may, of course, spend more on this effort, as it sees fit.

The Committee believes the Agency could begin as early as 2008 to promulgate a regulation to control greenhouse gas emissions. To the extent further research or technology testing is required, the Agency may use a portion of the \$16,400,000 increase provided in the Science and Technology account under the Research: Clean Air program. Additional direction related to this provision is found in

the EPA Administrative Provisions section below.

Climate Protection.—The Committee recommends a net increase of \$7,574,000 above the request, which is \$3,299,000 above fiscal year 2007. From within the new total, the Committee directs an increase of \$8,074,000 for the Energy Star program to bring the total program level to \$52,000,000. The Committee also has reduced the amount for the Asia-Pacific Partnership by \$2,500,000, which is half the requested amount. The Committee intends the remainder of the increase provided in this program area for other core climate protection programs. The Committee has provided the budget re-

quest for the Methane-to-Markets program.

Enforcement.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$10,178,000 above the request, which is \$11,828,000 above fiscal year 2007. From the increase, the Committee directs \$3,178,000 for the Environmental Justice program. This increase brings the total program to \$7,000,000, almost \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2006 level. The remaining increase of \$7,000,000 is directed to support additional personnel in the Civil and Criminal Enforcement

areas, to be allocated between the two at the Agency's discretion.

Geographic Programs.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$24,557,000 in this program area in order to augument efforts to protect and save the Nation's great water bodies. This amount is \$23,398,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level. This increase, coupled with funds provided elsewhere for the National Estuaries Program and the Great Lakes Legacy Act, greatly expands the Committee's commitment to a number of important water bodies throughout the country. The Committee directs the increase in this program area to be distributed to provide the following total program levels:

\$30,000,000 for the Chesapeake Bay Program. Of this amount, \$22,000,000 is for the base program, \$4,000,000 for small watershed grants, and \$4,000,000 for targeted watershed grants. The Committee notes recent GAO findings that EPA should focus on a cost effective strategy for nitrogen reductions and restoration activities that help the Agency achieve its Chesapeake 2000 commitments by 2010. To the extent possible, the Agency should focus the funds provided for targeted watershed grants to cost-effective, nitrogen reductions and res-

toration activities that have already been identified. \$25,000,000 for the Great Lakes National Program Office. A majority of the increase should be used for additional staff to

implement the Great Lakes Legacy Act.

\$15,000,000 for implementation of the Puget Sound program, including funding for both grants and contracts necessary to accomplish the goals of the section 320 management plan.
\$10,000,000 for the Long Island Sound program to implement both the Long Island Sound Restoration and Stewardship

\$4,448,000 for the Community for a Renewed Environment (CARE) program.

\$3,651,000 for Other Geographic Activities, not specified in

the detailed table.

In addition, the Committee directs a \$4,953,000 reduction to the Regional Administrators' Geographic Initiative, for a total program level of \$4,600,000. The Committee notes that the Agency's budget provides little justification on how these funds will be used in fiscal year 2008. At a minimum, future Budget Justifications should include the criteria used to allocate the funds by Region and the criteria used by each Region to select priojects. To the extent that the Agency can list the projects proposed to be funded, it should do so. In addition, the Committee also directs the Agency to submit a report by January 15, 2008, to include for fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007: (1) the criteria used to allocate these funds to each regional office; (2) the criteria used to select the projects funded by each Region; (3) a list, by Region, of the projects and amounts funded; and, (4) a summary of how each project met the selection criteria and its accomplishments.

Indoor Air.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$500,000, which is \$1,745,000 below fiscal year 2007. The Committee directs this increase to the Reduced Risks from Indoor Air

program

Information Exchange/Outreach.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$9,000,000, which is \$4,538,000 above fiscal year 2007. The Committee provides the increase to restore the Environmental Education Program and directs the Agency to apply the formula mandated in the statute to the entire amount provided.

Legal/Science/Regulatory/Economic Review.—The Committee

provides the request and directs, from within that amount:

-\$1,300,000 from the Regulatory Innovation and Regulatory/ Economic-Management and Analysis program-projects, to be allocated between the two at the Agency's discretion.

+\$1,300,000 to the Legal Advice: Environmental Program and Legal Advice: Support Program, to be allocated between the two at

the Agency's discretion.

Operations and Administration.—The Committee recommends a

decrease of \$4,000,000, to be distributed as follows:

-\$2,000,000 from facilities infrastructure and operations. The Committee takes this action in anticipation of rent savings identified from its building consolidation study. The Committee urges the Agency to complete this study as expeditiously as possible and report its findings, and any additional budget savings, to the Committee at that time.

-\$2,000,000 from Acquisition Management from development of the new acquisition management system. According to information received by the Committee this new funding level will still provide a \$1,000,000 increase above fiscal year 2007 for this new data sys-

The Committee commends the Agency for its work to improve grants management and believes it has created a model program. Although the Committee has not specifically increased the request for "Financial Assistance Grants and IAG Management", it recognizes the additional workload associated with many of the programmatic increases recommended in this bill, including the grants for diesel emission reductions, environmental education, geographic specific and other programs. The Agency should brief the Committee as soon as possible on the impact of this additional workload and how the Agency will address it both at headquarters and in the regions.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$2,000,000, which is \$166,000 less than fiscal year 2007. Within this program area, the Committee denies, without prejudice, the Agency's request of \$4,000,000 for an electronic manifest for hazardous waste. The Committee takes this action because Congress has yet to authorize the Agency to collect fees to run this program. The Committee is willing to reconsider funding in future years once the authorization is enacted. Due to prior year shortfalls in this area, the Committee recommends

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The Agency has the discretion to decide where within this program area to take the remainder of the reduction.

\$2,000,000 of the funds remain in this program area. The Committee is aware of the extraordinary delays in issuing a final regulation on disposal of industrial wipes. With a portion of the \$2,000,000, the Committee expects the Agency to expedite completion of this regulation and report to the Committee no later than

January 30, 2008 on its status.

Toxics Risk Review and Prevention.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$3,585,000, which is \$644,000 below fiscal year 2007. The Committee directs \$2,360,000 of the increase to the Endocrine Disruptor program, which restores this program to its 2007 level. The remainder of the increase, \$1,225,000, is directed to the High Production Volume Challenge and Voluntary Children's Chemical Evaluation Programs, restoring those programs to the enacted levels.

Water: Ecosystems — The Committee recommends an increase of \$10,000,000, which is \$11,225,000 above fiscal year 2007. The Committee directs the increase to the National Estuary Program grant, authorized by section 320 of the Clean Water Act. This increase will provide a total of \$16,832,000 for the grant program. The Committee directs that each national estuary receive a minimum of

The Committee has also provided the request of \$35,000,000 for the Great Lakes Legacy Act. Between, the Committee notes its consern that the backlog to review proposals may delay the timely obligation of funds and the completion of clean-ups. As such, the Committee notes GAO observations that Agency staffing resources do not match the complexity of the program and may not be sufficient to administer the program. Furthermore, GAO observed that the program has completed only one clean-up action. Thus, the Committee provided under the Geographic Program elsewhere in this account, resources to fund additional staff in the Great Lakes National Program Office specifically to implement the Great Lakes

Water: Human Health Protection.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$16,000,000, which is \$5,528,000 over fiscal year 2007. The Committee directs the increase to a competitive program to provide technical assistance to rural and small public water systems, as authorized by section 1442(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended. Such a program should include assistance to small public water systems for managing, financing, planning and developing new and existing water facilities to enable such water systems to achieve and maintain compliance with applicable national drinking water standards. Such assistance may include multi-state regional technical assistance. In addition, this competitive program should provide for source water and groundwater protection work, eligible to be provided under section 104 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. The Committee expects the Agency to issue the competitive announcement in a timely fashion to ensure no lag in assistance for small systems.

The Committee has included the following additional guidance with respect to funding provided under this account.

Underground Injection of Carbon Dioxide.—The Committee recognizes that a safe system for underground sequestration of carbon dioxide emissions from industrial operations may be a key element

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Trent 1046 Water: Ecosystems.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$12,000,000, which is \$13,225,000 above fiscal year 2007. The Committee directs \$10,00,000 of the increase to the National Estuary Program grant, authorized by section 320 of the Clean Water Act. This increase will provide a total of \$16,832,000 for the grant program. The Committee directs that each

national estuary receive a minimum of \$600,000.

The Committee has also provided an increase of \$2,000,000 for the Great Lakes Legacy Act, for a total of \$37,000,000. This is \$6,920,000 above fiscal year 2007. The Committee notes its concern that the backlog to review proposals may delay the timely obligation of funds and the completion of clean-ups. As such, the Committee notes GAO observations that Agency staffing resources do not match the complexity of the program and may not be sufficient to administer the program. Furthermore, GAO observed that the program has completed only three clean-up actions. Thus, the Committee provided, under the Geographic Program elsewhere in this account, resources to fund additional staff in the Great Lakes National Program Office specifically to implement the Great Lakes Legacy Act.

Rural Water Technical Assistance,— The Committee understands that EPA is planning to allocate approximately \$7.6 million of FY 07 funds for competitive grants for rural water technical assistance activities. The Committee notes the importance of continuing assistance to rural communities as virtually all the systems out of compliance with federal standards are small—having 3300 population or less. A recent report by the Agency indicated that there is still substantial need for third party technical assistance. For this reason, the Committee urges the Agency to expedite the process for making grants for rural water technical assistance and expects the Agency to complete the process no later than December 31, 2007.

of efforts to deal with global climate change. The Agency has recently issued draft guidelines for permitting experimental carbon dioxide underground injection pilot projects. The Committee encourages the Agency to expand its efforts to analyze the safety and permanence issues associated with this procedure if it is implemented on a large scale and to develop a regulatory framework for how these risks might be minimized. The Committee expects the Agency to be prepared to testify on this matter during the fiscal

year 2009 appropriations hearings.

Voluntary Programs.—The Agency implements a number of programs it refers to as "Voluntary Programs", which are designed in part to foster partnerships with the regulated community. Information received by the Committee indicates that more than \$180 million, or almost 8 percent of the funds requested in EPM, are associated with Voluntary Programs. To better understand the funding of and environmental benefits associated with these programs, the Committee directs the Agency to submit a report within 60 days of enactment on each voluntary program funded through this account and the Science and Technology account, to include the following for fiscal years 2006, 2007 and 2008: a short summary of the purpose of the program and an estimate of the environmental benefits achieved through the program; the funding for each program, by account and program-project; for each grant program, the salary, contract and grant amounts; to the extent grants are awarded in the program, the statutory authority used to award the grants and a short summary of the criteria used to select the grantee.

Migrant Farm Workers.—The Committee supports the Agency's

programs on pesticides education, particularly those directed to mi-

grant farm workers and encourage expansion of this effort.

Environmental Justice.—The Committee directs the Agency to submit a report, no later than 180 days after enactment of this bill, on its implementation of recommendations included in the 2004 and 2006 Inspector General (2004-P-00007 and 2006-P-00034) and 2005 Government Accountability Office (GAO-05-289) reports on environmental justice. The report should also identify actions to modify the Administrator's emergency management procedures to incorporate environmental justice in the Agency's Incident Command Structure (in accordance with the December 18, 2006, letter from the Deputy Administrator to the Acting Inspector General of the Agency). The Agency shall submit the report to both the Committees on Appropriations and Energy and Commerce.

Waste-Coal Fired Power Plant Emissions.—The Committee is aware of concerns that the Agency's Clean Air Interstate Rule

(CAIR) includes provisions to regulate waste-coal fired power plants. Within 30 days of enactment, the Agency is directed to report to the Committee on the waste-coal plant inclusion in CAIR. This report should include the reasons the rule incorporated this type of plant, the economic impact to the included facilities and the

environmental impact if the plants were to be excluded.

Green Infrastructure Partnership.—The Committee is supportive of the Agency's efforts to foster work in the area of green infra-structure and approaches to control combined sewer overflows and storm water pollution. The Committee is aware of and supports the Agency's April 19, 2007, partnership agreement to promote this type of infrastructure and supports Agency efforts to provide technical assistance, training, and resource materials to Federal, State, and local partners who want to implement green infrastructure projects. The Committee urges the Agency to include information on implementation in its fiscal year 2009 Budget Justification.

Great Lakes Legacy Act Cost Share Criteria.—The Committee di-

Great Lakes Legacy Act Cost Share Criteria.—The Committee directs the Environmental Protection Agency to provide as soon as possible a report outlining the criteria it uses to determine the types of projects which qualify for the non-Federal match under the Great Lakes Legacy Act (GLLA). The Committee understands that the Agency has denied the Toledo Waterways Initiative as the required non-Federal share for a GLLA sediment remediation project on the Ottawa River. Because the denial came after an initial indication that the project would be acceptable, the Committee is concerned that the criteria used to determine applicability of the match requirement may be unclear. The Toledo Waterways Initiative and other Combined Sewer Overflow projects represent significant expenditures of local resources. Concerned that the Agency may have missed opportunities to remediate dangerous, toxic outflows into the Great Lakes, the Committee expects the Agency to explain its decision and the steps it has taken to clarify the criteria

for future proposals.

Pesticide and Endocrine Disruptor Report.—Given that the Committee has restored funding for the Endocrine Disruptor Program, it expects the Agency to accelerate its schedule for completing validation of screening and testing assays. To that end, the Committee directs the Agency to report to Congress within six months of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, on: (a) the number of pesticides that EPA has registered or re-registered, and the number of pesticides for which EPA has made either a re-registration eligibility decision, issued a tolerance, or conducted a registration review, since August 3, 1999; (b) the number of such pesticides for which EPA has conducted or required testing for endocrine disrupting effects; (c) the number of such pesticides for which EPA has considered and made a determination regarding endocrine disrupting effects; (d) the number and identity of endocrine disruptor screening and testing assays EPA has validated; (e) the number and identity of endocrine disruptor screening and testing assays that EPA has not validated; and (f) the reasons each assay has not been validated. The Committee encourages the Agency to expedite its validation of Tier 2 screening and directs the Agency to include in this report a schedule for completing validations for Tier 2 screening and testing assays. The Committee is aware that EPA plans to complete its validation of the Tier 1 assay system for screening endocrine disruptor chemicals and expects to require Tier 1 screening during calendar year 2008. The Committee directs the Agency to begin, by August 2008, to require the use of a battery of assays for endocrine disruptor screening as required by section 408(p) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Should EPA decide to delay implementation of the Tier 1 screening, the Agency should notify the Committee of the reasons for such delay and pro-

vide a revised date for implementation.

Water Quality Best Management Practices.—The Committee urges the Agency to conduct a comprehensive update of the Water

Quality National Best Management Practices Database and to contribute data to update international best management practices databases.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) provides audit, evaluation, and investigation products and advisory services to improve the performance and integrity of EPA programs and operations. For at least one additional fiscal year, the Inspector General (IG) will perform the function of IG for the Chemical Safety Board. This account funds personnel compensation and benefits, travel, and expenses (excluding rent, utilities, and security costs) for the Office of Inspector General. In addition to the funds provided under this heading, this account receives funds from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$37,172,000 38,008,000 43,500,000 |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Appropriation, 2007 | +\$6,328,000 +\$5,492,000 |

The Committee recommends \$43,500,000, \$5,492,000 above the budget request and \$6,328,000 above the 2007 enacted level. In addition, the Committee recommends that \$10,000,000, an increase of \$2,851,000 above the request, be paid to this account from the Haz-

ardous Substance Superfund account.

The Committee has approved an increase to maintain the Office's staffing levels prior to the reductions implemented by the Acting Inspector General. The Committee directs that none of the funds provided in fiscal year 2008 be used for "buy outs" associated with proposed staffing reductions. The Committee believes the IG acted prematurely in pursuing staff "buy outs", based on the President's fiscal year 2008 budget request, prior to Congressional action on that request. The Committee is concerned that this action will result in loss of experienced staff, adversely affecting the OIG's ability to perform audits and respond to Congressional requests. The IG is directed to provide quarterly staffing reports to the Committee, to make every effort to maintain experienced staff, and in the future consult with Congress before taking actions to reduce the staff.

The Committee has again included authorization for the EPA IG to serve as the IG for the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board. The Committee has included direction in the Chemical Safety Board section of this report that it hopes will limit this activity of the EPA IG to only one more year. However, no matter how long this arrangement, the Committee recognizes the efforts of the Office of the Inspector General in this area.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Buildings and Facilities account provides for the design and construction of EPA-owned facilities as well as for the repair, extension, alteration, and improvement of facilities used by the Agency. The funds are used to correct unsafe conditions, protect health

and safety of employees and Agency visitors, and prevent deterioration of structures and equipment.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$39,626,000 34,801,000 34,801,000 |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Appropriation, 2007 | -4,825,000 0 |

The Committee recommends \$34,801,000, the budget request, which is a decrease of \$4,825,000 from the enacted level.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Hazardous Substance Superfund (Superfund) program was established in 1980 by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act to clean-up emergency hazardous materials, spills, and dangerous, uncontrolled, and/or abandoned hazardous waste sites. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) expanded the program substantially in 1986, authorizing approximately \$8,500,000,000 in revenues over five years. In 1990, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act extended the program's authorization through 1994 for \$5,100,000,000 with taxing authority through calendar year 1995. Subsequent to the tax expiring, funding has come primarily by appropriation from the General Fund of the Treasury.

The Superfund program is operated by EPA subject to annual appropriations from a dedicated trust fund and from general revenue.

The Superfund program is operated by EPA subject to annual appropriations from a dedicated trust fund and from general revenues. Enforcement activities are used to identify and induce parties responsible for hazardous waste problems to undertake clean-up actions and pay for EPA oversight of those actions. In addition, responsible parties have been required to cover the cost of fund-financed removal and remedial actions undertaken at spills and waste sites by Federal and State agencies. Funds are paid from this account to the Office of Inspector General and the Science and Technology accounts for Superfund related activities.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$1,255,097,000 1,244,706,000 1,272,008,000 |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Appropriation, 2007 | +16,911,000 |
| | |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +27.302.000 |

The Committee recommends \$1,272,008,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund, increases of \$27,302,000 above the request and \$16,911,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The changes to the request, as recommended by the Committee, are discussed by program area below.

Audits, Evaluations and Investigations.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,851,000, which is \$3,337,000 below fiscal year 2007. The Committee directs these funds to partially restore the reduction in Superfund work assumed by the President's budget and directs that none of these funds be used for buyouts associated with staffing reductions. The Committee notes that nowhere in the Agency's budget justification does it explain why it

has proposed such a large decrease in the IG portion of the Superfund. Considering that the Superfund program is the largest single program the Agency administers, recognizing past issues with implementation of the program, and acknowledging the need for effective management to stretch Federal dollars further, the Committee cannot agree to a large reduction in this program. The Committee cites, as an example of the OIG's important Superfund work, the recent report on the Agency's management of Interagency Agree-

ments with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Enforcement.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$9,000,000, which is an increase of \$4,716,000 above fiscal year 2007. The Committee directs this increase to the Superfund Enforcement program, including a \$1,500,000 increase for the Department of Justice Interagency Agreement. The Agency's focus on the "Enforcement First" philosophy for the Superfund program has been crucial in leveraging Federal funds. This effort has led to potentially responsible parties (PRPs) cleaning up 70 percent of the Superfund sites. A strong enforcement component is essential both to securing consent order agreements with PRPs for fund studies and clean-ups and to recovering from those PRPs Federal money spent on clean-ups. The more the Agency uses its enforcement program to leverage private resources from PRPs, the more limited Federal resources are available for those "orphan" sites without responsible parties. The Committee recognizes the importance of the correct "mix" between enforcement and clean-up funds. In the past, the program has demonstrated that when the two components work together to encourage private sector clean-up of sites, more is accomplished. To that end, the Committee has also recommended an increase in remedial clean-up funds, as referenced below.

Legal/Science/Regulatory/Economic Review.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$287,000, which is an increase of \$213,000 above fiscal year 2007. The Committee directs this in-

crease to the Legal Advice: Environmental Program.

Superfund Cleanup.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$15,164,000, which is \$22,763,000 above fiscal year 2007. The Committee directs the increase to the Superfund Remedial program, providing a total funding level for this effort of \$600,000,000. The Committee recognizes the ever increasing complexity of the remaining sites on the Superfund National Priority List. However, the Committee was most disappointed when the Agency reduced the number of completed constructions from the historic high of 88 per year to the new, low estimate of 24. With these additional funds, the Committee expects the Agency to raise its estimate of construction completes.

Bill Language.—Bill language is included to pay funds from this account to the Office of Inspector General and the Science and Technology accounts. The funds paid to the Office of the Inspector General account are increased above the budget request by

\$2,851,000.

The Committee has included the following additional guidance

with respect to funding provided under this account.

Use of the Army Corps of Engineers To Oversee Superfund Clean-ups.—The Committee is concerned by the recent OIG report on the Agency's management of Superfund Interagency Agreements (IAGs) with the Army Corps of Engineers (the COE). According to the OIG, the Agency has spent over \$500,000,000 in the last two completed fiscal years on Superfund IAGs with the COE. The Committee is disappointed to learn that the Agency does not routinely consider alternatives to using the COE. In principle, the Committee does not object to using the COE as a means to clean-up Superfund sites. However, cost considerations should always be an important consideration when determining how best to perform work at a Superfund site. The Committee believes the COE should be used only when it is the most cost effective and timely mechanism to complete clean-ups.

The Committee agrees with the OIG report that the Agency needs to develop its own independent cost estimates of the COE work and conduct cost analysis of alternatives prior to determining whether or not to engage the COE. The Committee appreciates the Agency's decision to update and reissue past policy guidance to the Regions. However, the Committee expects the Agency to also implement controls to ensure that the Regional Offices comply with the updated guidance. Therefore, the Committee directs the Agency to report on how it will monitor compliance with the policy to ensure implementation in all Regions. The report is due to the Committee

on December 31, 2007.

Superfund Alternative Sites.—The Committee appreciates the Agency's responses to the Committee's questions on Superfund Alternative Sites (SAS), which are those sites that are eligible for the National Priority List (NPL) but not listed. The Committee understands the Agency has re-evaluated the number of sites it categorizes as SAS. Where it once reported 109 SAS in 2003, it now reports only 22 as of the end of 2005. The Committee notes that even at this lower number, 90 percent of the SAS are in three of the four Regions with the highest percentage of completed NPL sites. At best, this indicates an inconsistent use of Superfund Alternative Sites among the Regions.

The Committee directs the Agency to report by December 31, 2007 on these sites. The report should include a discussion of: (1) the steps the Agency has taken to ensure that the criteria the Regions use to identify and fund Alternative Sites are uniform; and, (2) how the Agency prioritizes these sites along with NPL sites to ensure that response funds are spent on sites with the highest risk. In addition, the Committee requests the Agency to report, at the end of each fiscal year, the number of SAS funded, by Region; the intramural and extramural costs associated with those sites; and information on each site listed including the risk posed by each

site.

Relocations.—The Committee is aware of concerns about inconsistent policies regarding payment of relocation costs associated with Superfund sites. The Committee directs the Agency to provide information on: (1) the criteria it uses to determine when to relocate a jurisdiction (town, municipality, subdivision, etc.); (2) a list of the requests for relocation it received in 2006 and 2007; (3) the final determination on the request; and, (4) the Agency's reasons for approving or denying the request.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM

Subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, authorized the establishment of a response program for clean-up of releases from leaking underground storage tanks. Owners and operators of facilities with underground tanks must demonstrate financial responsibility and bear initial responsibility for clean-up. The Federal trust fund is funded through the imposition of a motor fuel tax of one-

tenth of a cent per gallon.

In addition to State resources, the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund provides funding to clean-up sites, enforce necessary corrective actions and recover costs expended from the Fund for clean-up activities. The underground storage tank response program is designed to operate primarily through cooperative agreements with States. Funds are also used for grants to non-State entities, including Indian tribes, under Section 8001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 expanded the authorized activities of the Fund to include the underground storage tank program. In 2006, Congress amended section 9508 of the Internal Revenue Code to authorize expenditures from the trust fund for prevention and inspection activities.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$100,252,000 92,235,000 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Recommended, 2008 | 117,961,000 |
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | +17,709,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +25,726,000 |

The Committee recommends \$117,961,000 for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program (LUST) Trust Fund, which is an increase of \$25,726,000 above the request and \$17,709,000 above the 2007 enacted level. To facilitate comparisons to the President's request, the amounts referenced below reflect the movement of the underground storage tank grants, as authorized by the Energy Policy Act, into this account. The changes to the request, as recommended by the Committee, are discussed by program area below

Underground Storage Tanks (LUST/UST).—After adjusting the account to reflect the movement of the grant program from the State and Tribal Assistance (STAG) account to the LUST account, the Committee's recommendation is an increase of \$25,726,000.

With the increase provided, the Committee directs:

+\$10,000,000 for the LUST Cooperative Agreements with the

+\$15,726,000 for the Underground Storage Tank Grants authorized by the Energy Policy Act. This increase, combined with the funds moved from the STAG account, will provide a total of \$35,500,000 for this new grant program. A small portion of the President's request, which would fund State activities not authorized to be funded through the LUST Trust Fund, remains in the STAG account.

Bill Language.—Bill language is included to fund the underground storage tank grant program, authorized by the 2005 Energy Policy Act and tribal grants from this account. The President had

proposed \$22,274,000 for UST grants in the State and Tribal Assistance Grants account. However, the Energy Policy Act envisioned these grants to be funded from the LUST Trust Fund. Consistent with that authorization, the Committee includes bill language to provide LUST Trust Fund resources to fund the portion of the State and tribal grants associated with activities authorized by the Energy Policy Act. The President's budget had also requested an amendment to the Energy Policy Act to change the types and frequency of State inspections, in part to offset the impact of the proposed reduction in grant resources. With the increase provided, the Committee sees no need to accept the President's proposal to amend the Energy Policy Act.

The Committee also includes bill language which authorizes, for one year, the Administrator to use the LUST Trust Fund for tribal

grants to develop and implement underground storage tank pro-

grams.

OIL SPILL RESPONSE

This appropriation, authorized by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, provides funds to prepare for and prevent releases of oil and other petroleum products in navigable waterways. In addition, EPA is reincleum products in the product of the petroleum products in the product of the pro

bursed for incident specific response costs through the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund managed by the United States Coast Guard.

EPA is responsible for directing all clean-up and removed activities posing a threat to public health and the environment; contact the contact of ducting site inspections; providing a means to achieve clean-up activities by private parties; reviewing containment plans at facilitivities by private parties; reviewing containment plans at lacilities; reviewing area contingency plans; pursuing cost recovery of fund-financed clean-ups; and conducting research of oil clean-up techniques. Funds for this appropriation are provided through the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund which is composed of fees and collections made through provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, the Comprehensive Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act, the Deepwater Port Act of 1974, the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended Pursuent to law the Trust Fund is managed by the as amended. Pursuant to law, the Trust Fund is managed by the United States Coast Guard.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 Comparison: | \$15,734,000 17,280,000 17,280,000 |
|--|--|
| Appropriation, 2007 | +1,546,000 |

The Committee recommends \$17,280,000 for oil spill response, the budget request, which is an increase of \$1,546,000 above the enacted level.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) account provides grant funds for programs operated primarily by State, local, tribal and other governmental partners. The account includes two broad types of funds: (1) Infrastructure Assistance, which is used primarily by local governments for projects supporting environmental protection; and, (2) Categorical Grants, which assist State and tribal governments with the operation of environmental programs.

In the STAG account, EPA provides funding for infrastructure projects through two State Revolving Funds (Clean Water and Drinking Water), geographic specific projects in Alaskan Native Villages and on the United States-Mexico Border, Brownfield revitalization projects, Diesel emission reduction grants and other tar-

geted special projects.

The State Revolving Funds (SRFs) provide Federal financial assistance to protect the Nation's water resources. The Clean Water SRF helps eliminate municipal discharge of untreated or inadequately treated pollutants and thereby helps maintain or restore the country's water to a swimmable and/or fishable quality. The Clean Water SRF provides resources for municipal, inter-municipal, State, and interstate agencies and tribal governments to plan, design, and construct wastewater facilities and other projects, including non-point source, estuary, stormwater, and sewer overflow projects. The Safe Drinking Water SRF finances improvements to community water systems so that they can achieve compliance with the mandates of the Safe Drinking Water Act and continue to pro-

tect public health.

All of the major Federal environmental statutes include provisions that allow the Federal government, through EPA, to delegate to the States and tribes the day-to-day management of environmental programs. The Federal statutes were designed to recognize the State as partners and co-regulators, allowing the States to issue and enforce permits, carry out inspections and monitoring and collect data. To assist the States in this task, the statutes also authorized EPA to provide grants to the States and tribes. These grants, which cover every major aspect of environmental protection, include those programs authorized by sections 319 and 106 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (for non-point source pollution and the water quality permits programs), sections 103 and 103 of the Clean Air Act (for State and Local air quality management programs), section 128 of CERCLA (for the Brownfields program management), section 1443(a) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (for public water system supervision), and section 3011 of RCRA (for hazardous waste financial assistance.)

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 Comparison: | \$3,185,492,000 2,724,676,000 3,391,514,000 |
|---|---|
| Appropriation, 2007 | +206,022,000 +666,838,000 |

The Committee recommends \$3,391,514,000 for State and tribal assistance grants, increases of \$666,838,000 above the request and \$206,022,000 above the 2007 enacted level. The changes to the request, as recommended by the Committee, are discussed below by program area.

For the infrastructure assistance portion of this account, the Committee recommends \$2,277,667,000, an increase of \$598,188,000 above the request and \$177,033,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The Committee recognizes the growing

need to not only build new, but also repair and replace existing, water and wastewater infrastructure. Given the documented need, the Committee is concerned by the continued downward trend in the President's request for infrastructure assistance. Therefore, the Committee recommends \$1,125,000,000 for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, which is \$437,446,000 above the request and \$41,183,000 above the enacted level. Based on a rough historical average, this increase will assist as many as 150 communities with their water and wastewater needs. The Committee also has provided the requested level of \$842,167,000 for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, an increase of \$4,672,000 above the enacted level.

For other infrastructure programs in this account, the Committee recommends: (1) an allocation of \$140,000,000 for grants to local communities for water and sewer infrastructure; (2) \$100,000,000 for Brownfield projects, which is \$10,742,000 above the request; (3) the requested level of \$10,000,000 for the Mexican Border program; (4) \$10,500,000 for the Alaskan Native Villages grant program, a reduction of \$5,000,000 from the request; and, (5) \$50,000,000 for the Diesel emissions reduction grant program, an increase of \$15,000,000 above the request. The Diesel Emission Grant Program, authorized by Sections 791–797 of the 2005 Energy Policy Act, supersedes the Clean School Bus Demonstration Initiative. It targets emission reduction grants in five sectors: freight, construction, school buses, agriculture and ports.

For categorical grants to States, the Committee recommends a

net increase of \$68,650,000, to be allocated has follows:

-\$2,850,000 from the Environmental Information grant program. This mature program, which supports the flow of environmental data between EPA and the States, will have operational nodes in all 50 States by 2008. The Committee encourages the Agency to focus future efforts on tribal and territorial programs, taking into account the unique needs of these smaller partners and expects the Agency to offer active assistance to advance small partner capabilities.

+\$10,000,000 for Section 319 Non-point Source Grants, which re-

stores the program to the fiscal year 2006 level.

-\$1,000,000 from Pollution Prevention Grants, which provides a

level slightly above the fiscal year 2007 level. +\$2,500,000 from Public Water System Supervision Grants, which is \$3,321,000 above fiscal year 2007. The additional funding is intended to help the States implement new drinking water standards and rules.

+\$35,000,000 for State and Local Air Quality Management Grants, an increase of \$20,419,000 above fiscal year 2007. The Committee recognizes the importance of these grants to the States,

which implement the majority of clean air regulations. This increase restores the grants to the fiscal year 2006 level.

+\$25,000,000 for Targeted Watershed grants, an increase of \$8,392,000 above fiscal year 2007. The Committee supports this grant program as an innovative way to target funding to some of the Nation's most problematic watersheds. Of the funds provided, the Committee directs \$15,000,000 to continue the Western Estuaries Program initiated by the Agency in fiscal year 2007. The

Committee also supports, through this grant program, work done in the mid-Atlantic highlands area.

+\$1,000,000 for wastewater operator training grants, offset by an

equal decrease to the Sector Grant.

In addition to these changes from the request, the Committee has moved to the LUST Trust Fund account all but \$2,500,000 of the funding for the underground storage tank grants, as authorized by the 2005 Energy Policy Act. The amount remaining in the STAG account funds those activities not authorized to be funded through

LUST Trust Fund receipts.

Bill Language.—The Committee recommendation retains language included in prior years on the State administrative costs of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Targeted Watershed grants. The Committee rejects bill language, as proposed by the President, that would have the effect of requiring a State match of funds provided for the particulate matter monitoring network. The Committee also rejects the proposal to limit funds provided for water quality monitoring to only those activities that meet standards for statistically representative monitoring programs. The Committee believes that these funds should be available in part to fund the States' monitoring needs for Total Maximum Daily Loads and National Pollutant Discharge and Elimination Systems (NPDES) permits.

The Committee includes a new provision to provide STAG account funds for a small portion of the underground storage tank

The Committee has included the following additional guidance

with respect to funding provided under this account.

NPDES Permit Fees.—The Committee is aware of concerns expressed about the proposed pilot program to encourage States to charge fees for NPDES permits. The Committee understands that the Agency received many negative comments during the comment period on the proposed rule. Therefore, the Committee urges the Agency to delay implementation of this program until the concerns

Agency to delay implementation of this program until the concerns are addressed. Until then, the Committee denies, without prejudice, the \$5,000,000 request for the fees pilot program.

State use of bonds as match for the SRFs.—The Committee is interested in the policy implications of a recent OIG report on the States' use of bonds to meet Clean Water and Drinking Water Revolving Fund match requirements (Report No. 2007–P-00012, March 29, 2007). The OIG found that the gurrent FPA regulations March 29, 2007). The OIG found that the current EPA regulations and practices allowing States to use bonds, repaid from interest on the SRFs, to meet the State match requirement have resulted in an estimated \$937 million reduction in funds available for loans since the inception of the SRFs. Given the Agency's own estimated need for capital water and wastewater infrastructure, the Committee questions a policy which results in almost a billion dollar reduction in funds available for loans. However, the Committee also recognizes the constraints on States' abilities to quickly raise the 20 percent match required by law and the need for flexibility in obtaining that match. The Committee directs the Agency to survey the States on their use of bonds to raise the required match, assess the impacts of the policy on the current program, and report to the

Committee by January 31, 2008, on its findings and recommenda-

tions for improvements or changes.

Decentralized water projects.—The Committee recognizes the water quality benefits from many types of decentralized water projects, including distributed stormwater controls, decentralized wastewater treatment, low-impact development practices, conservation easements, stream buffers and wetlands restoration. The Committee expects the Agency to encourage States to use their SRF funds for these types of projects and has included bill language, carried in prior years, to allow the States to use up to \$75,000,000

of the Clean Water SRF for these types of projects.

Mexican Border.—The Committee recommends the President's funding request for the Mexican Border program; however, the Committee remains concerned about the high unliquidated balances in this account. Since 1995, Congress has provided over \$800,000,000 for important water projects along the border. As of April, 2007, \$255,500,000 of those funds remain unliquidated. That sum, combined with the funds provided in fiscal year 2007, leaves more than \$300,000,000 in funds still available for projects along the border. Until these balances are reduced, the Committee can not agree to provide large additional increases. In order to expedite the reduction of these funds and complete these important projects, the Committee directs the Agency to report by December 31, 2007, on the steps it has taken to reduce the balances and the reforms it has put in place to prevent future high unliquidated balances. It also directs the Agency to report on a quarterly basis the unobligated and unliquidated balances in this program.

Administrative Provisions

The Committee recommendation continues language carried in prior years on Tribal Cooperative Authority, Environmental Justice and the collection and obligation of pesticides fees. The Committee recommends new bill language, as proposed by the President, on the following:

A limitation on reimbursements for consultants. This language is identical to a provision carried in fiscal year 2005 and earlier re-

stricting EPA's use of consultants.

A rescission of \$5,000,000 in unobligated balances from older, prior year accounts.

The Committee rejects bill language, as proposed by the Presi-

dent, on the following:

A limitation on diesel emission reduction grants to those areas not in attainment with air quality standards. Such a limitation is not included in the Authorizing Act.

An amendment to the Energy Policy Act to change the requirements for State inspection and enforcement of the underground

storage tank program.

The Committee includes a new provision, not requested by the President, which restricts \$2,000,000 of EPM funds to only that work required to develop a regulation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Committee directs the Agency to publish in the Federal Register by July 1, 2008, an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPRM) indicating options to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the transportation, electricity generation and indus-

trial/commercial sectors, soliciting comment on those options, and providing an opportunity for the public to suggest additional options. The Committee directs the Agency to report prior to the submission of the fiscal year 2009 budget justification its schedule and budget for issuing a final regulation. In addition, the Committee expects the Agency to provide quarterly updates on its progress towards developing a proposal and its plans for promulgating a greenhouse gas emissions reduction regulation.

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

The U.S. Forest Service manages 193 million acres of public lands for multiple use, including lands in 44 States and Puerto Rico, and cooperates with States, other Federal agencies, Tribes and others to sustain the Nation's forests and grasslands. The Forest Service administers a wide variety of programs, including forest and rangeland research, State and private forestry assistance, wildfire suppression and fuels reduction, cooperative forest health programs, and human resource programs. The National Forest System (NFS) includes 155 National forests, 20 National grasslands, 20 National recreation areas, a National Tallgrass prairie, 6 National monuments, and 6 land utilization projects. The NFS is managed for multiple use, including timber production, recreation, wilderness, minerals, grazing, fish and wildlife habitat management, and soil and water conservation. The Forest Service celebrated its centennial in 2005.

Administration Request Inadequacies.—The Committee notes that the Administration request for the Forest Service in fiscal year 2008 is severely lacking in a number of ways, including inadequate financial support for fundamentally important land management, public service, and science, as well as unacceptable policy recommendations. Once again, despite wide-spread criticism last year, the Administration has proposed selling off national forest system lands to generate funds for rural schools, primarily in the west. The Committee strongly encourages the Administration to permanently abandon this notion, and to work with the Congress to come

up with meaningful reform to aid counties.

Wildland Fire Funding Problems.—The Committee also notes that the Federal funding situation for wildland fire management and for emergency wildfire suppression activities is unacceptable. The Committee has partially remedied this situation by increasing funding for preparedness, hazardous fuels reduction, State assistance and forest health work, and rehabilitation of burned areas. Yet, the overriding situation still exists that the Forest Service budget has been constrained by the Administration in order to provide for emergency wildfire suppression. The Committee supports methods to reduce and manage emergency suppression costs. But by all accounts, this will continue to be a major Federal and State activity due to the widespread human occupation of the wildlands, the extensive drought and climate change, and hazardous fuels build-ups. The Committee has directed the Administration, working with the Congress, to establish a high level commission to develop and evaluate a number of policy and funding recommendations to help remedy the existing situation. This is discussed under the wildland fire management account.

The amounts recommended by the Committee for each Forest Service appropriation account, compared with the budget estimates

by activity, are shown in the following table:

| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | (Amounts in thousands) 38 st Recommended E | inos) Recommended versus Enacted Reques | d versus Request |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--|---|---------------------|
| FOREST SERVICE | | | 1 | | |
| Forest and Rangeland Research | | | | | |
| Forest inventory and analysisResearch and development programs | 59,380 221,108 | 62,329 200,671 | 62,329 233,608 | +2,949 | +32,937 |
| Total, Forest and rangeland research | 280,488 | 263,000 | 295,937 | +15,449 | +32,937 |
| State and Private Forestry | | | | | |
| Forest Health Management Federal lands forest health management | 53,963 47,104 | 52,959 38,130 | 53,963 47,104 | 11 | +1,004 |
| Subtotal, Forest Health Management | 101,067 | 91,089 | 101,067 | | 49,978 |
| Cooperative Fire Protection State fire assistance | 32,895 5,912 | 33,122 .9,000 | 33,122 9,000 | +227 | :: |
| Subtotal, Cooperative Fire Protection | 38,807 | 42,122 | 42,122 | +3,315 | 1 |
| Cooperative Forestry Forest stewardship | 41,947 | 20,000 | 36,947 | -5,000 | +18,947 |

| | EY 2007 | (An | (Amounts in thousands | ands) Recommended versus | A versus |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| | Enacted | Request | Recommended | Enacted | Request |
| Forest Legacy | 56,336 | 29,311 | 62,787 | +6,451 | +33,476 |
| Subtotal, Forest Legacy | 56,336 | 29,311 | 56,336 | | +27,025 |
| Urban and Community ForestryForest resource information and analysis | 30,130 | 17,436 | 31,130 | +1,000 | +13,694 |
| Subtotal, Cooperative Forestry | 133,001 | 66,747 | 129,413 | -3,588 | +62,666 |
| International program | 6,886 | 2,500 | 8,000 | +1,114 | +5,500 |
| Total, State and Private Forestry | 279,761 | 202,458 | 280,602 | +841 | +78,144 |
| National Forest System | | | | | |
| land management olanoing | 57.675 | 52,607 | 52,607 | -5.068 | : |
| Inventory and sonitoring | 166,638 | 146,462 | 170,638 | +4,000 | +24,176 |
| Recreation heritage and wilderness | 258, 797 | 231,400 | 271,797 | +13,000 | +40,397 |
| Wildlife and fish habitat management. | 131,734 | 117,633 | 136, 734 | +5,000 | +19,101 |
| | 47,826 | 47,025 | 48,826 | +1,000 | +1,801 |
| Forest products | 319,614 | 318,562 | 332,614 | +13,000 | +14,052 |
| Venetation and watershed management. | 176.849 | 154,322 | 179,349 | +2,500 | +25,027 |
| Manage and neology appagament | 84,164 | 70,835 | 84,164 | : | +13,329 |
| Togedocate character | 90,932 | 80,840 | 92,932 | +2,000 | +12,092 |
| low parorogant populations | 115,000 | 123,841 | 123,841 | +8,841 | : |
| Valles Calders National Preserve | 3,500 | 850 | 3,500 | : | +2,650 |
| Challence cost share | : | ; | 9,500 | +9,500 | +9,500 |
| Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28) | 12,000 | : | • | -12,000 | : |
| Total, National Forest System | 1,464,729 | 1,344.377 | 1,506,502 | +41,773 | +162.125 |

| | | (Am | (Amounts in thousands) | ends) | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | FY 2008 Request Recommended | Recommended versus Enacted Request | versus Request |
| | : : : : : : : | : : : : : : : | | | |
| Capital Improvement and Maintenance | | | | | • |
| ncilities Maintenance | 69,466 60,674 | 63,608 56,039 | 72,466 | +3,000 | +8,858 |
| Subtotal, Facilities | 130,140 | 119,647 | 130,505 | +365 | +10,858 |
| bads Maintenance | 133,238 90,560 | 114,503 | 144,832 90,560 | +11,594 | +30,329 |
| Subtotal, RoadsSubtotal | 223,798 | 227,431 | 235,392 | +11,594 | +7,961 |
| ails Maintenance | 49,800 23,582 | 39,067 27,320 | 49,800 | +5,438 | +10,733 |
| Subtotal, Trails | 73,362 | 66,387 | 78,800 | +5,438 | +12,413 |

| | FY 2007 | (Am FY 2008 | (Amounts in thousands) | ands) Recommen | Recommended versus |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Enacted | Request | Request Recommended | Enacted | Request |
| Deferred Maintenance Infrastructure improvement | 9,100 | 9,100 | 10,500 65,000 | +1,400 | +1,400 + 65 ,000 |
| Subtotal, Deferred Maintenance | 9,100 | 9,100 | 75,500 | +66,400 | +66,400 |
| Total, Capital Improvement and Maintenance | 436,400 | 422,565 | 520,197 | +83,797 | +97,632 |
| Excess purchaser elect road funds | | | -40,000 | -40,000 | -40,000 |
| Land Acquisition | | | | | - |
| Acquisitions, Acquisition management. Cash equalization Critical inholdings/wilderness protection. | 29,000 12,087 500 349 | 8,000 | 31, 549 12, 087 500 349 | +2,549 | +23,549 +4,384 +500 +349 |
| Total, Land Acquisition | 41,936 | 15,703 | 44,485 | +2,549 | +28,782 |

| | - | (Am | (Amounts in thousands) | | |
|--|---|--------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | FY 2008 Request Recommended | Recommend Enacted | Recommended versus nacted Request |
| Acquisition of lands for national forests. | } ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; | 1 | 5 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 | 5 6 5 7 7 1 4 5 7 7 1 8 8 8 8 8 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | : : : : : |
| special acts | 1,053 | 1,053 | 1,053 | : | |
| Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges | 231 | 231 | 231 | : | ; |
| Range betterment fund | 2,876 | 3,750 | 3,750 | +874 | ; |
| Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research. | 63 | 26 | 26 | . 2- | • |
| Hatington of Hatington of Salas for Salas Salas Baland | 5,009 | 5,053 | 5,053 | +44 | : |
| Wildland Fire Management | | | | | |
| Preparedness Preparedness Wildland Firefighters* | 665,382 | 349,082 219,710 | 675,382 | +10,000 | +326,300 |
| Subtotal, Preparedness | 665,382 | 568,792 | 675,382 | +10,000 | +106,590 |
| Fire suppression operations | 741,477 | 911,032 | 859,021 | +117,544 | -52,011 |

*The Administration requested wildland firefighters as a separate, new appropriations account.

| | FY 2007 | (Ar FY 2008 | (Amounts in thousands) 008 | | Recommended versus |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------|---|----------|--------------------|
| | Enacted | Request | Request Recommended | Enacted | Request |
| Other operations | | | | | |
| Hazardous fuels | 301,258 | 291,533 | 310,258 | 000'6+ | +18,725 |
| Rehabilitation | 6,189 | : | 18,000 | +11,811 | +18,000 |
| Fire plan research and development | 22,789 | 22,000 | 23,500 | +711 | +1,500 |
| Joint fire sciences program, | 7,882 | 8,000 | 8,000 | +118 | ; |
| Forest health management (federal lands) | 14,779 | 14,252 | 14,252 | -527 | ; |
| Forest health management (co-op lands) | 9,853 | 10.014 | 10,014 | +161 | ; |
| State fire assistance | 46,221 | 35,004 | 46,221 | ; | +11,217 |
| Volunteer fire assistance | 7,773 | 8,000 | 10,000 | +2.227 | +2.000 |
| Subtotal, Other operations | 416,744 | 388,803 | 440,245 | +23,501 | +51,442 |
| Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28) | 370,000 | : | : | -370,000 | |
| Total, Wildland Fire Management | 2,193,603 | 1,868,627 | 1,974,648 | -218,955 | +106,021 |
| Total, Forest Service without Wildland Fire Mgmt | 2,512,546 | 2,258,246 | 2,602,866 | +90,320 | +344,620 |
| | 11 11 11 11 11 11 | | *************************************** | |) |
| TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE | 4,706,149 | 4,706,149 4,126,873 | 4,577,514 | -128,635 | +450,641 |
| | | | | | |

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Forest and rangeland research and development sponsors basic and applied scientific research. This research provides both credible and relevant knowledge about forests and rangelands and new technologies that can be used to sustain the health, productivity, and diversity of private and public lands to meet the needs of present and future generations. Research is conducted across the U.S. through six research stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, and the International Institute of Tropical Forestry in Puerto Rico, as well as cooperative research efforts with many of the Nation's universities.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 Comparison: | \$280,488,000 263,000,000 295,937,000 |
|--|---|
| | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | +15,449,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +32,937,000 |

The Committee recommends \$295,937,000 for forest and range-land research, an increase of \$32,937,000 above the budget request and \$15,449,000 above the fiscal year 2007 funding level. The Committee was very concerned about the large cuts to basic and applied research sought by the Administration. Forest Service science is important, and therefore the Committee recommendation provides a \$10,000,000 increase above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level to both cover fixed costs and to reestablish fundamental, core research efforts. Given this increase, the Committee anticipates that there is no need to close any existing Forest Service research facility. In addition, the Committee recommendation includes \$2,500,000 as a non-specified increase for the Forest Service global climate change program. The Service should notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 60 days of enactment of its desired use of these climate research funds.

The Forest Service should treat the funding for the forest inventory and analysis (FIA) program as a budget line item. Funding for FIA under this heading is \$62,329,000 as requested, \$2,949,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The Committee notes that an additional \$5,000,000 for the FIA program is provided within the State and private forestry appropriation under the forest resource information and analysis budget line item. The two FIA program components thus receive a total of \$67,329,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 over the Administration request and \$3,361,000

above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Through cooperative programs with State and local governments, non-industrial private forest landowners, forest industry and conservation organizations, the Forest Service supports the protection and management of the nearly 500 million acres of non-Federal forests in the country. Technical and financial assistance is offered to improve wildland fire management and protect communities from wildfire; control insects and disease; improve management of private forests; conserve environmentally important forests; and enhance stewardship of urban and rural forests. The Forest Service

provides special expertise and disease suppression for all Federal and tribal lands, as well as cooperative assistance with the States for State and private lands.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$279,761,000 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 202,458,000 |
| Recommended, 2008 | 280,602,000 |
| Comparison: | , , |
| Appropriation, 2007 | +841,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +78,144,000 |

The Committee recommends \$280,602,000 for State and private forestry, \$78,144,000 above the budget request and \$841,000 above the 2007 funding level. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the beginning of the Forest Service entry. Aspects of the budget request are approved, unless otherwise stated below. Funding levels are presented as changes from the request.

Forest Health Management.—The Committee recommends

Forest Health Management.—The Committee recommends \$101,067,000 for forest health management, \$9,978,000 above the request and equal to the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The forest health program should continue to stress strategic funding allocations, and should continue the slow-the-spread, suppression and eradication efforts for gypsy moth at or near historic levels, depending on pest activity, and continue to emphasize bark beetle

and mountain pine beetle work in the West.

Cooperative Fire Protection.—The Committee recommends \$42,122,000 for cooperative fire protection as requested, \$3,315,000 above the fiscal year 2007 funding level. Most of this increase is for the volunteer fire assistance program. The Committee expects the Forest Service volunteer fire program to work carefully with the Department of the Interior bureaus to see that all rural fire assistance needs are properly considered. The Committee expects the Forest Service to implement a funding allocation based primarily on need for States and territories. The allocations should relate to the amount of forest-land and population in the States; small territories with low population levels should not receive larger allocations than heavily forested and populated States. The Committee also notes that the cooperative fire portion of the national fire plan within the wildland fire management account includes an additional \$46,221,000 for State fire assistance and \$10,000,000 for volunteer fire assistance.

Forest Stewardship.—The Committee recommends \$36,947,000 for forest stewardship, \$16,947,000 above the budget request and \$5,000,000 below the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The Committee encourages the new strategic direction taken by this program, espe-

cially in the Southern region.

Forest Legacy Program.—The Committee recommends \$62,787,000 for forest legacy, \$33,476,000 above the request and \$6,451,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The recommendation provides \$57,216,000 for projects and \$5,571,000 for administration, and uses \$6,451,000 in prior year funds from failed projects to offset the total.

Projects.—Congress has made significant reforms in the way it reviews funding for the Federal government; reforms which the Committee takes very seriously as it executes its constitutional au-

thority. Earmarking or directed spending of Federal dollars does not begin with Congress. It begins with the Executive Branch. For example, following is a list of some Forest Service forest legacy projects spending by the Administration:

\$1,500,000 for Turkey Creek, Texas, phase II \$3,500,000 for Paulding County land area, GA \$2,000,000 for Mobile Tensaw Delta, AL \$1,750,000 for the Koochiching property, MN

The Administration, in selecting these projects, goes through a process that is the functional equivalent of earmarking. When the Committee reviews the budget request, it goes through a process of rigorous review and may alter or modify this list to reflect addi-

tional priorities.

The Committee provides no recommendation at this time for specific projects contained in either the Administration's budget or proposed by Members of Congress. Individual project allocations will be considered comprehensively after the Committee has prop-

erly analyzed all relevant information.

Urban and Community Forestry.—The Committee recommends \$31,130,000 for urban and community forestry, \$13,694,000 above the budget request and \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level. The Committee expects the Forest Service to focus funding allocations on efforts in large urban areas and on various efforts to enhance green infrastructure, including strategic selection of several

projects of national and regional significance.

Forest Resource Information and Analysis.—The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for forest resource information and analysis. which was excluded from the Administration request, and \$412,000

above the 2007 enacted level.

International Program.—The Committee recommends \$8,000,000 for the International Program, \$5,500,000 above the request and \$1,114,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level. The Committee supports the Program's various partnership and emergency response activities, as well as work on combating illegal logging and promoting sustainable forestry, thus helping mitigate climate change by conserving the world's forests. The Committee also clarifies that the International Program has authority to sign agreements directly with the U.S. Agency for International Development, Department of State, or Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Bill Language.—The Committee recommends continuing bill language deriving forest legacy funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Within the National Forest System (NFS), which covers 193 million acres, there are 51 Congressionally designated areas, including 20 National recreation areas, and 7 National scenic areas. The NFS hosted over 211 million visits in fiscal year 2002. The NFS includes over 133,000 miles of trails and 25,000 developed facilities, including 4,389 campgrounds, 58 major visitor centers, and about onehalf of the Nation's ski-lift capacity. Wilderness areas cover 35 million acres, nearly two-thirds of the wilderness in the contiguous 48 States. The NFS includes a substantial amount of the Nation's softwood inventory. In fiscal year 2006 over 249,000 acres of na-

tional forest vegetation was managed through timber sale activities, which produced nearly 2.9 billion board feet of timber volume. The Forest Service also has major habitat management responsibilities for more than 3,000 species of wildlife and fish, and 10,000 plant species and provides important habitat and open space for over 422 threatened or endangered species. Half of the Nation's big game habitat and coldwater fish habitat, including salmon and steelhead, is located on NFS lands and waters. In addition, in the 16 western States, where the water supply is sometimes critically short, about 55 percent of the total annual yield of water is from National forest system lands.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 | \$1,452,729,000 1,344,377,000 1,506,502,000 |
|---|---|
| Comparison: Appropriation, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 | +53,773,000 +162,125,000 |

The Committee recommends \$1,506,502,000 for the National Forest System, an increase of \$162,125,000 above the request and \$53,773,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level (a 2.8 percent increase). The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the beginning of the Forest Service entry. Aspects of the budget request are approved, unless otherwise stated below. Funding levels

are presented as changes from the request.

Land Management Planning.—The Committee recommends \$52,607,000 for land management planning as requested, a decrease of \$5,068,000 below the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The Committee requests the Service to provide a report summarizing the extent to which existing and future forest plans take the prospects of global climate change into account. The Committee notes that general provisions in Title IV no longer contain a previous temporary legislative moratorium on completing the Resources

temporary legislative moratorium on completing the Resources Planning Act 5 year plan. The Committee looks forward to periodic reports on the Service's plans to implement the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act's 5 year program.

Inventory and Monitoring.—The Committee recommends \$170,638,000 for inventory and monitoring, \$4,000,000 above the budget request and \$24,176,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level.

Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness.—The Committee recommends \$271,797,000 for recreation, heritage and wilderness, \$40,397,000 above the President's budget request and \$13,000,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level. A portion of the increase should be used to raise the base funding level for the operation of the various national scenic and historic trails.

ious national scenic and historic trails.

The Committee directs the Service to guarantee full public participation and careful analyses of recreational facilities before extensive closures are implemented. The Committee expects that the increased funding will be directed to the highest priority locations benefiting the most visitors and aiding local economies. The Committee directs the Service not to use recreation or wildlife and fisheries program funding for various NEPA clearance activities in direct support of other commodity programs which receive separate funding.

The Committee recognizes that the growing disconnection of America's children from the natural world impacts the children's health as well as the future of natural resource conservation. The Forest Service should implement projects that help connect children and their families with nature using funds from the recreation, heritage and wilderness management, challenge cost share,

ation, heritage and winderness management, change cost share, and other Forest Service appropriations, as appropriate.

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.—The Committee recommends \$136,734,000 for wildlife and fish habitat management, an increase of \$19,101,000 above the budget request and \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level. The Committee encourages the Service to increase its efforts toward recovery of listed plant and animal species on Forest Service managed lands and waters and take actions which will protect sensitive plant and animal species from requiring listing.

Grazing Management.—The Committee recommends \$48,826,000 for grazing management, \$1,801,000 above the budget request and \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2007 funding level. The increase

above the request is to maintain existing programs.

Forest Products.—The Committee recommends \$332,614,000 for forest products, an increase of \$14,052,000 above the request and \$13,000,000 above the fiscal year 2007 funding level. The recommendation supports the policy in the budget request to fund court-ordered forestry activities in support of the President's Pacific Northwest forest plan. In addition, the Committee directs the Forest Service to set aside \$10,000,000 within the forest products activity to be allocated to those national forests which have the highest ratio of timber receipts produced compared to timber sales budget allocation. The Committee encourages the Service to direct timber sales funding to those areas where existing roads are available and where there are lower engineering costs for making roads suitable for harvest activities.

The Committee believes the existing budget allocation procedures and implementation do not serve the Nation. Therefore, the Committee directs the Service to devise and implement a new, clear and transparent budget allocation process. This procedure must include forest by forest budget displays, publicly available on the agency's website, throughout the annual budget allocation and distribution process. When changes are made during the process, they should be reasoned, justified, and publicly explained. Before allocating forest products funding, KV funds, timber pipeline funds, and hazardous fuels reduction funds to the field in fiscal year 2008, the Committee directs the Forest Service to provide the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a fourteen-day review period

to examine the methodology utilized.

Vegetation and Watershed Management.—The Committee recommends \$179,349,000 for vegetation and watershed management, an increase of \$25,027,000 above the request and an increase of \$2,500,000 above the fiscal year 2007 funding level. The Committee is disturbed by the requested 63 percent reduction in reforestation activities. Given the importance of forests for our future, the Committee expects the Service to revisit the allocations within this budget activity. The Committee expects that some vegetation and watershed management funds will be used for timber stand improvement where the thinning will increase the future habitat, watershed and commercial value of the forests, and that vegetation management will focus on native plant restoration and removal of

invasive species.

Minerals and Geology Management.—The Committee recommends \$84,164,000 for minerals and geology management, an increase of \$13,329,000 above the request and equal to the 2007 funding level. The Committee directs the Service to use increased minerals and geology program funds above the request for managing geologic hazards and resources as well as managing environmental restoration, and not use these funds for processing mineral applications.

Land Ownership Management.—The Committee recommends \$92,932,000 for land ownership management, \$12,092,000 above the budget request and \$2,000,000 above the 2007 funding level. The Committee directs the Service not to use any funds to continue the ill-conceived proposal to sell off national forest system lands to

support rural schools.

Law Enforcement Operations.—The Committee recommends \$123,841,000 for law enforcement operations as requested, an increase of \$8,841,000 above the 2007 funding level. The Committee expects that some of the increased funding for law enforcement be used to combat drug trafficking, marijuana plantations, and methamphetamine labs.

Valles Caldera National Preserve.—The Committee recommends \$3,500,000 for the Valles Caldera National Preserve, equal to the

2007 funding level and \$2,650,000 above the budget request.

Challenge Cost-share.—The Committee recommends \$9,500,000 to re-establish the challenge cost program back to the fiscal year 2005 level, an increase of \$5,066,000 over the fiscal year 2006 level. The Committee commends the Service for its implementation of this program during these years, and expects a similar program in fiscal year 2008. The Committee is also encouraged by the Service's recent efforts in cooperative conservation education and encourages use of some challenge cost-share funds to further those outdoor education programs in cooperation with Interior Department bureaus and the National Environmental Education Foundation.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$436,400,000 422,565,000 480,197,000 |
|--|---|
| Appropriation, 2007Budget estimate, 2008 | +43,797,000 +57,632,000 |

The Committee recommends \$480,197,000 for capital improvement and maintenance, \$57,632,000 above the request and \$43,797,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. This includes \$15,000,000 obtained by virtue of legislative language which brings the roads and trails fund activities on budget. In addition to these sums, the Committee recommendation increases the infrastructure improvement program by an additional \$40,000,000 by transferring \$40,000,000 of Forest Service purchaser elect road funds which are

excess to their previous needs. This is discussed below. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the beginning of

the Forest Service entry.

Facilities Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$72,466,000 for facilities maintenance, \$8,858,000 above the request and \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level. The Committee notes that it has maintained the Administration requested bill language in the Administrative provisions allowing assessment of programs for maintenance of facilities. The Committee notes that the Forest Service expects to generate an additional \$49,200,000 for maintenance and construction of facilities through the use of the funds generated by selling administrative sites no longer needed. The Committee expects to get regular updates on this program and continued detailed tables in the annual budget justification.

Facilities Capital Improvement.—The Committee recommends \$58,039,000 for facilities capital improvement, \$2,000,000 above the request and \$2,635,000 below the fiscal year 2007 level.

Projects.—Congress has made significant reforms in the way it reviews funding for the Federal government; reforms which the Committee takes very seriously as it executes its constitutional authority. Earmarking or directed spending of Federal dollars does not begin with Congress. It begins with the Executive Branch. For example, following is a list of some Forest Service facility construction projects submitted by the Administration:

\$2,500,000 for the Texas National Forest Supervisor's office,

\$15,000,000 for the Forest Products Lab, Madison WI, modernization, Phase II

\$1,651,000 for the Verde Valley, AZ, administrative site \$1,177,000 for the False Island, AK, remote facility

The Administration, in selecting these projects, goes through a process that is the functional equivalent of earmarking. When the Committee reviews the budget request, it goes through a process of rigorous review and may alter or modify this list to reflect additional priorities.

The Committee provides no recommendation at this time for specific projects contained either in the Administration's budget or proposed by Members of Congress. Individual project allocations will be considered comprehensively after the Committee has prop-

erly analyzed all relevant information.

Road Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$144,832,000 for road maintenance, \$30,329,000 above the request and \$11,594,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level. The recommended funding level is equal to the fiscal year 2006 level. The Committee finds the drastic cut in road maintenance proposed by this Administration to be totally unacceptable. In response, the Committee has included a major new road remediation program which is discussed below. Forest Service roads in disrepair make it difficult for visitors and others to get around, but more importantly, these extensive, decayed roads fail and degrade streams, destroying habitat and community water supplies. The Committee has increased the road decommissioning authority to \$65,000,000.

The Committee is concerned that the creation of unauthorized roads on National Forests poses serious threats to public safety, water quality and natural resources, increases road maintenance expenses, and causes recreational conflicts. Because most unauthorized roads were created illegally without public review or any National Environmental Policy Act compliance, their removal from the landscape should be encouraged and expedited under current travel management planning processes. The Committee encourages the use of categorical exclusions, as appropriate, under the National Environmental Policy Act, to expedite the decommissioning of the burgeoning network of unauthorized roads. If certain unauthorized roads are deemed appropriate for addition to the transportation system at a later date, they may be added in compliance with travel management regulations at that time.

Road Capital Improvement.—The Committee recommends \$90,560,000 for road capital improvement, \$22,368,000 below the request and equal to the fiscal year 2007 level. The Committee expects the Forest Service to focus its timber road program on those areas that do not need expensive construction or engineering support. The Service has not justified the high costs of road engineering nor the need for the large requested increase. The Service is directed to carefully evaluate road engineering costs, especially for

timber roads, and be able to justify specific road costs.

Trail Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$49,800,000 for trail maintenance, \$10,733,000 above the budget request and equal to the fiscal year 2007 level. The Committee recommendation includes base funding for maintenance, construction, and operation of the network of national scenic and historic trails at least \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2006 levels. Future budget justifications should continue to provide specific trail operation, maintenance and construction funding and accomplishment data for the national scenic and historic trails.

Trail Capital Improvement.—The Committee recommends \$29,000,000 for trail capital improvement, \$1,680,000 above the budget request and \$5,438,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level.

budget request and \$5,438,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level.

Infrastructure Improvement.—The Committee recommends \$10,500,000 for infrastructure improvement, an increase of \$1,400,000 over both the Administration request and the fiscal year

2007 enacted level.

Legacy Road and Trail Remediation.—The Committee recommendation includes a major, new \$65,000,000 strategic effort to fix roads and trails in environmentally sensitive areas, roads and trails damaged by recent storms, and roads which may harm community water systems. These funds should be used for urgently needed road decommissioning, road and trail repair and maintenance and associated activities, and the removal of fish passage barriers, especially in areas where Forest Service roads may be contributing to water quality problems in streams and water bodies which support threatened, endangered or sensitive species or community water sources. The initiative funding includes a transfer of \$40,000,000 that is not needed for its original purpose from the purchaser elect road fund, and bill language which directs that the road and trails fund receipts go into the Treasury, allowing the use of the \$15,000,000 in this acount. The Service should utilize public

input to help select projects, and report back to the Committee on

the selected projects.

Bill Language.—The recommendation includes bill language: (1) transferring \$40,000,000 from the timber purchaser election fund into the capital improvement and maintenance account; (2) allowing up to \$65,000,000 to be used for road decommissioning; (3) encouraging expedited decommissioning of unauthorized roads in response to threats to public safety, water quality, or natural resources; and (4) transferring funds from the road and trail fund into the Treasury, netting a \$15,000,000 addition to this account.

LAND ACQUISITION

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$41,936,000 15,703,000 44,485,000 |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | +2,549,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +28,782,000 |

The Committee recommends \$44,485,000 for land acquisition, \$2,549,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level and an increase of

\$28,782,000 above the budget request.

The Committee recommends funding levels of \$31,549,000 for land acquisition projects, \$12,087,000 for acquisition management, \$500,000 for cash equalization, and \$349,000 for critical inholdings/

wilderness protection.

Projects.—Congress has made significant reforms in the way it reviews funding for the Federal government; reforms which the Committee takes very seriously as it executes its constitutional authority. Earmarking or directed spending of Federal dollars does not begin with Congress. It begins with the Executive Branch. The following is a list of examples of land acquisition projects submitted by the Administration: \$4,500,000 for the Sun Ranch in Montana; \$500,000 for the Thunder Mountain parcel in Idaho; and \$650,000 for the Garner Ranch in California. The Administration, in selecting these projects, goes through a process that is the functional equivalent of earmarking. When the Committee reviews the budget request, it goes through a process of rigorous review and may alter or modify this list to reflect additional priorities.

The Committe provides no recommendation at this time for specific projects contained either in the Administration's budget or proposed by Members of Congress. Individual project allocations will be considered comprehensively after the Committee has prop-

erly analyzed all relevant information.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$1,053,000 1,053,000 1,053,000 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Appropriation, 2007 | 0 |

The Committee recommends \$1,053,000 for acquisition of lands for National forests, special acts, as requested.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$231,000 |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 231,000 |
| Recommended, 2008 | 231,000 |
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | 0 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 0. |

The Committee recommends \$231,000, as requested, for acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges under the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a). Under the Act, deposits made by public school districts or public school authorities to provide for cash equalization of certain land exchanges can be appropriated to acquire similar lands suitable for National forest system purposes in the same State as the National forest lands conveyed in the exchanges.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$2,876,000 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 3,750,000 |
| Recommended, 2008 | 3,750,000 |
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | +874,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 0 |

The Committee recommends \$3,750,000, as requested, for the range betterment fund, to be derived from grazing receipts from the National Forests (Public Law 94–579, as amended) and to be used for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements including seeding, reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement in 16 western States.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$63,000 56,000 56,000 |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Comparison: Appropriation, 2007 | -7,000 0 |

The Committee recommends \$56,000, the budget estimate, for gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research. Authority for the program is contained in Public Law 95–307 (16 U.S.C. 1643, section 4(b)). Amounts appropriated and not needed for current operations may be invested in public debt securities. Both the principal and earnings from the receipts are available to the Forest Service.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 | \$5,009,000 5,053,000 5,053,000 |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Comparison: | 44.000 |
| Appropriation, 2007 | +44,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 0 |

The Committee recommends \$5,053,000, the same as the budget request and \$44,000 above the enacted level, for the management of national forest lands for subsistence uses in Alaska.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 Comparison: | \$1,823,603,000 1,868,627,000 1,974,648,000 |
|--|---|
| Appropriation, 2007 | +151,045,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +106,021,000 |

The Committee recommends \$1,974,648,000 for wildland fire management, an increase of \$106,021,000 above the budget request and \$151,045,000 above the enacted level. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimate by activity are shown in the table at the beginning of the Forest

Service entry.

The Committee recommendation supports the direction provided by the national fire plan and therefore rejects the budget request to establish a new appropriation account for the salaries of wildland firefighters. The concept of a new wildland firefighter appropriation account was not supported by a single outside expert witness and was poorly justified in the budget request and by departmental witnesses. Therefore, the Committee recommendation retains preparedness funding as it has been structured in the past and the same as it is attractived for the Interior Department. and the same as it is structured for the Interior Department.

The Committee recommendation also rejects the Administration request cutting funding for essential fire preparedness activities by \$96,590,000. That proposal is clearly irresponsible and would impair the ability of the Forest Service and its partners to launch successful initial attacks, thereby making more destructive and expensive fires not just possible, but inevitable. Although the Committee shares the concern of the Administration and others about the large costs of wildfires, the Committee feels the Administration approach is misguided and would result in more large, expensive fires and greater harm to the environment. The Committee recommendation also invests in maintaining key aspects of the national fire plan, including increased funding for hazardous fuels reduction, increased State fire assistance and forest health management, increased fire suppression funding, increased burned area rehabilitation funding, and an investment in fire science.

The Committee recognizes the existing, highly undesirable situation for Federal funding of natural resource and emergency wildfire suppression. The Committee directs the Administration, working with the Congress and the States, to establish a high-level commission to propose alternative methods to fund and manage fire suppression and firefighting capacity in the Federal and State sectors. The Service may use up to \$500,000 from the preparedness activity to support this commission. The inter-departmental Wildland Fire Leadership Council should begin this process during the summer of 2007 and be ready to report back to the House and Senate Appropriations and authorizing committees within 60 days of enactment of this Act with proposals for final commission composition and schedules.

Wildfire Preparedness.—The Communes 1605,590,000 \$675,382,000 for wildfire preparedness, an increase of \$106,590,000 for both preparedness plus wildland firefighters, and an increase of \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level.

The Committee directs the Forest Service to maintain the levels of readiness needed for public safety that were established in fiscal years 2005 and 2006. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Forest Service to analyze current readiness levels to determine whether maintaining preparedness resources in the field at a level not less than that established in fiscal year 2005 will, based on the best information available, result in lower overall firefighting costs. If the Forest Service makes such a determination, the Committee directs the Forest Service to adjust the levels for preparedness and suppression funding accordingly and report on these adjustments to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. The Secretary of Agriculture should advise the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in writing prior to the decision.

The Committee is concerned about recent reports that fire-

fighters may be subject to personal liability for on-the-job activities during emergencies. The Service should report to the Committees on this situation and suggest appropriate remedies.

The Committee also notes the importance of the seemingly end-

less development of the Fire Program Analysis System that is being jointly developed with the Department of the Interior. The Department and the Forest Service should continue this effort, but should provide public benchmarks, project costs, and progress reports, as well as summaries of expected model outputs, on the government wildfire management website with quarterly updates. The full cost and scope of this effort should be included in subsequent

budget justifications.

Wildfire Suppression Operations.—The Committee recommends \$859,021,000 for wildfire suppression operations, an increase of \$117,544,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level and \$52,011,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation for wildfire suppression operations fully funds the average of the actual obligations for the preceding 10 years, inflation adjusted to 2006 dollars. This is an honesty-in-budgeting provision, so that the Congress allocates a reasonable sum for anticipated emergencies. This year, however, for the Forest Service, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) changed this procedure. The Administration request miscalculated this average because the OMB added 9 years of estimated administrative costs which were never actually charged to the wildfire suppression account. The 10-year obligation values are:

| Fiscal year | Wildfire suppression obligations | GDP deflater 2006 = 1.0 | Inflated suppression obligations | 10-year average of inflated suppression obligations |
|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1997 | \$179,100,000 | 0.82020 | 218,361,000 | 473,111,000 |
| 1998 | 306,800,000 | 0.82786 | 370,596,000 | 442,219,000 |
| 1999 | 361,100,000 | 0.83956 | 430,108,000 | 434,767,000 |
| 2000 | 1,076,000,000 | 0.86029 | 1,250,742,000 | 522,521,000 |
| 2001 | 683,122,000 | 0.87999 | 776,284,000 | 581,477,000 |
| 2002 | 1,279,000,000 | 0.89410 | 1,430,491,000 | 684,971,000 |

| Fiscal year | Wildfire suppression obligations | GDP deflater 2006 = 1.0 | Inflated suppression obligations | 10-year average of Inflated suppression obligations |
|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 2003 | 1,023,500,000 | 0.91251 | 1,121,633,000 | 772,747,000 |
| 2004 | 726,000,000 | 0.93462 | 776,788,000 | 752,039,000 |
| 2005 | 690,000,000 | 0.96610 | 714,208,000 | 776,943,000 |
| 2006 | 1,501,000,000 | 1.00000 | 1,501,000,000 | 859,021,000 |

The OMB included estimates of what the administrative cost pools would have been if they had been charged to wildfire suppression for the years prior to 2006. Before 2006, these administrative costs were not obligated from the wildfire suppression account. Hence, the OMB budget request is \$52,011,000 higher than the ac-

tual 10-year average, inflation adjusted.

The Committee remains concerned about the high costs of large fire incidents. The Department of the Interior, along with the Forest Service, should ensure that cost containment is an important priority when suppressing wildland fires. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to continue reports directed previously and to examine, using independent panels, any individual wildfire incident which results in expenses greater than \$10,000,000. The Forest Service should work carefully with the Department of the Interior, States, tribes and others to evaluate and implement various cost efficiencies, and jointly report back with the Forest Service to the Committee by March 30, 2008 on specific actions taken to potentially reduce the increased wildfire suppression costs.

The Committee supports increased use of the appropriate management response concept, the use of wildland fire use, and implementation of management efficiencies and program leadership and training methods discussed in recent hearings. The Committee supports an increase in the number of strike teams qualified and experienced in managing wildland fire use, adding wildland fire use acres to fuel reduction accomplishment targets, and taking administrative steps to reduce barriers to increased, responsible wildland

The Committee recommendation continues previous bill language requiring the Forest Service to treat wildfire suppression like other non-emergency appropriations with regard to indirect cost pools to

support agency overhead.

Hazardous Fuels.—The Committee recommends \$310,258,000 for hazardous fuels reduction work, \$18,725,000 above the budget request and \$9,000,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level. The recommendation includes \$7,000,000 for biomass grants, \$2,000,000 above the request. The Committee recognizes the Federal role in helping develop and implement new technologies to bring value to

otherwise unwanted woody materials.

The Committee has provided a substantial increase for hazardous fuels activities. Yet, the Committee is concerned that the Service does not have a fully open and coherent way of allocating hazardous fuels funds among regions. The GAO is continuing to evaluate this situation, but so far it is clear that Federal funding does not always go to the highest priority fuels projects. It is essential that scarce program dollars are used for projects which have the greatest benefit to the Nation. This will require much greater

collaboration with the Department of the Interior and others. The Committee directs the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior to deliver a joint report to the Committee by March 30, 2008, to be publicly posted on the wildfire management website, which clearly indicates how funds are allocated among bureaus and agencies, and regions and States. The report should include clear metrics to evaluate program performance, and these metrics must rely on measures that indicate project impacts to protect communities, lives, property, and ecosystems, and which reward successful field units that design projects in accordance with community wildfire protection plans or their equivalent. Funding allocations need to go to projects that reduce risk to communities and to firefighters, and should emphasize areas near large population centers. Both Departments need to implement additional program metrics beyond merely acres treated; these metrics must account for important tactical goals including protection of communities and popu-

The Committee realizes that the existing designation of wildland/ urban interface (WUI) on maps includes areas that have extremely sparse human habitation, as well as areas of large cities and communities. The existing situation makes the WUI concept less useful in practice than it should be. Therefore, the Committee directs the partners to reevaluate the existing definitions and criteria for WUI and adjust the Forest Service, the Department of the Interior, and

State maps and policies accordingly.

The Committee supports the goals of the Southwest Forest Health and Wildfire Prevention Act of 2004 as well as the contin-

ued participation of all the stakeholders.

Rehabilitation.—The Committee has restored \$18,000,000 for the burned area rehabilitation and restoration program which was excluded from the request, an increase of \$11,811,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. Rehabilitation is a key aspect of the national fire plan. The Committee notes that record wildfire years have occurred recently, and the National forest lands have not had adequate restoration activities. The Service and the Interior Department should include updates on rehabilitation needs in future budget justifications. As outlined in the budget request, the Committee expects the Forest Service, in close partnership with the Department of the Interior, to continue the native plant materials program funding at no less than the fiscal year 2007 level.

partment of the Interior, to continue the native plant materials program funding at no less than the fiscal year 2007 level.

Fire Plan Research and Development.—The Committee recommends \$23,500,000 for research and development, \$1,500,000 above the budget request and \$711,000 above the fiscal year 2007

enacted level.

Joint Fire Sciences Program.—The Committee recommends \$8,000,000 for the joint fire science program as requested, an increase of \$118,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The Committee stresses that it is vital that both the Interior Department and the Forest Service work on these research efforts jointly, and that the program continue to stress practical solutions and collaboration with the Nation's forestry schools and other partners. The Committee commends the managers of this program and the many partners for the advances made possible by this program.

Forest Health Management, Federal Lands and Co-op Lands.— The Committee recommends \$24,266,000 for the forest health portion of the national fire plan as requested, including \$14,252,000 for Federal lands and \$10,014,000 for cooperative efforts with the

States and others.

State Fire Assistance.—The Committee recommends \$46,221,000 for State fire assistance, \$11,217,000 above the request and equal to the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The program is essential to maintain and enhance the partnership between State foresters, State fire agencies and the Federal wildfire management enterprise. The Committee believes that safe and effective responses to wildland fire requires coordination and leadership among all those with suppression/protection responsibility, including local, State and Federal entities. More and more wildfires occur in the wildland urban interface (WUI), where initial attack on wildfires increasingly falls to local and State response. The effectiveness of these non-Federal forces directly impacts the need for allocation of Federal resources to protect lives, property and community infrastructure, as well as to prevent damage to critical natural resources across ownerships. It is in the Federal interest to facilitate the effectiveness of State and level efforts in wildlend fire planning, are fectiveness of State and local efforts in wildland fire planning, prevention and mitigation, as well as suppression. In recognition of this interest, the Forest Service should direct funds towards increasing the effectiveness and responsibilities of non-Federal partners to address WUI capability. The Committee directs the Service to allocate at least 10 percent of the State fire assistance funding to address suppression response in the WUI. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to select approximately 12 national forests for cross boundary protection responsibility which can be provided by State and local forces.

Volunteer Fire Assistance.—The recommendation includes \$10,000,000 for volunteer fire assistance, \$2,000,000 above the re-

quest and \$2,227,000 above the enacted level.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

The Committee has continued most administrative provisions included in previous years. The Committee has continued the wildland fire transfer authority, allowing use of funds from other accounts available to the Forest Service during wildfire emergencies when other wildfire emergency funds are not available, but unlike last year, there is no requirement that the first transfer of funds into the wildland fire management account must include unobligated funds from the land acquisition and the forest legacy ac-

The Committee limits funding for the working capital fund of the Department of Agriculture to the \$73,285,000 requested in the budget and limits the transfers to the USDA reimbursable programs (Greenbook charges) to the request of \$24,021,000. The Committee is concerned that the Department of Agriculture over-assesses the Forest Service for the Greenbook charges. The Department should report to the Committees on Appropriations within 120 days of enactment of this Act on specifically what each charge is for and how it is calculated; charging solely on an FTE basis is

insufficient.

The Committee is concerned about the huge costs of agency business process centralization and therefore directs that detailed reports remain a part of the budget justification and that all expenses be carefully evaluated and explained, and transparent to

the public at large.

The Committee has amended previous language concerning interactions with foreign countries to clarify that the Forest Service International Program has the authority to sign agreements directly with the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Department of State, the Millennium Challenge Corporation and natural resource institutions around the world to address natural re-

source issues.

The Committee continues the authority for transfers to the National Forest Foundation and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation; the former \$500,000 above the requested level for a total of \$3,000,000 and the latter recommendation at the request of \$2,650,000. The Committee notes that it is acceptable for these foundations to make grants to Federal recipients, including Forest Service offices. The Committee allows \$100,000 in administrative funds to be used by the National Forest Foundation but this will be the final year of Federal administrative support. The Foundation should be independent of this Federal administrative funding support like the National Park and National Fish and Wildlife Foundations.

The recommendation provides that \$5,000,000 is available for Youth Conservation Corps and Public Lands Corps projects, in ac-

cordance with P.L. 109-154.

The Committee notes that the Forest Service has done a poor job of implementing its competitive sourcing program. Section 414 in Title IV general provisions includes bill language providing a one-year moratorium for the Forest Service on this matter. The Committee notes that its investigations staff previously found wide-spread management lapses which required legislative action. P.L. 109–54 Sec. 422(d) requires the Forest Service to report, "in accordance with full cost accounting principles, all costs attributable to developing, implementing, supporting, managing, monitoring, and reporting on competitive sourcing, including personnel, consultant, travel, and training costs associated with program management." This has not been implemented. The Committee understands that alleged savings are not substantiated. The Forest Service has inadequately considered the potential impact on its ability to provide emergency wildfire staffing when engaging in competitive sourcing which could dramatically alter the Federal workforce.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

The provision of Federal health services to Indians is based on a special relationship between Indian tribes and the U.S. Government first set forth in the 1830s by the U.S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall. Numerous treaties, statutes, constitutional provisions, and international law have reconfirmed this relationship. Principal among these is the Snyder Act of 1921, which provides the basic authority for most Indian health services pro-

vided by the Federal Government to American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Indian Health Service (IHS) provides direct health care services in 33 hospitals, 52 health centers, 2 school health centers, and 38 health stations. Tribes and tribal groups, through contracts and compacts with the IHS, operate 15 hospitals, 220 health centers, 9 school health centers, and 282 health stations (including 166 Alaska Native village clinics). The IHS, tribes, and tribal groups also operate 11 regional youth substance abuse treatment centers and 2,241 units of staff quarters.

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

| | FY 2007 Enacted | (Am FY 2008 Request | (Amounts in thousands) 08 st Recommended E | | Recommended versus nacted Request |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES | * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * | ; ; ; ; | ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | |
| INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE | | | | | |
| Indian Health Services | | ٠. | | | |
| Clinical Services IHS and tribal health delivery | | | | | |
| Hospital and health clinic programs | 1,442,455 | 1,493,534 | 1,493,534 | +51,079 | į |
| Mental health program | 61,658 | 130,755 64,538 | 135,755 | +8,8/3 | : : |
| Alcohol and substance abuse program. | 150,511 | 161,988 | 161,988 | +11.477 | : |
| Contract care | 499,562 | 551,515 | 561,515 | +61,953 | +10,000 |
| Catastrophic health emergency fund | 17,735 | 18,000 | 18,000 | +265 | : |
| Methamphetamine treatment and prevention | 1 | ; | 15,000 | +15,000 | +15,000 |
| Indian Health Care Improvement Fund | ; | : | 25,000 | +25,000 | +25,000 |
| Subtotal, Clinical Services | 2,298,801 | 2,425,330 | 2,475,330 | +176,529 | +50,000 |
| Preventive Health | | | | | |
| Public health nursing | 53,015 | 56,825 | 56,825 | +3,810 | 1. |
| Health education | 14.479 | 15,229 | 15, 229 | +750 | ; |
| Community health representatives program | 55,744 | 55,795 | 55,795 | +51 | ; |
| Immunization (Alaska) | 1,706 | 1,760 | 1,760 | +54 | : |
| Subtotal, Preventive Health | 124,944 | 129,609 | 129,609 | +4,665 | |
| Urban health projects | 33,951 | ; | 34,000 | +49 | +34,000 |
| Indian health professions | 31,676 | 31,866 | 36,866 | +5,190 | +5,000 |
| Tribal management | 2,485 | 2,529 | 2,529 | +44 | ; |
| Direct aperations | 63,793 | 64,632 | 64,632 | +839 | ; |

| | FY 2007 Enacted | (Am FY 2008 Request | (Amounts in thousands) 08 st Recommended | | Recommended versus |
|--|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| Self-governance | 5.842 | 5,928 271,636 | 5,928 274,638 | 98+ 906*6+ | +3,002 |
| Medicare/Medicaid Reimbursements Hospital and clinic accreditation (Est. collecting). Transfer to Indian health facilities (P.L. 110-28) | (648,208) | (700,294) | (700,294) | (+52,086) (+7,300) | ; ; |
| Total, Indian Health Services | 2,826,222 (2,308,925) (499,562) (17,735) | 2,931,530 (2,362,015) (551,515) (18,000) | 3,023,532 (2,444,017) (561,515) (18,000) | +197,310 (+135,092) (+61,953) (+265) | +92,002 (+82,002) (+10,000) |
| Indian Health Facilities | | | | | |
| Maintenance and improvement | 52,668 | 51,936 | 52,668 | | +732 |
| Construction facilities | 24,303 | 12,684 | 20,279 | +10.993 | +7,615 |
| Equipment | 21,619 (7,300) | 21,270 | 21,619 | (-7,300) | +349 |
| Total, Indian Health Facilities | 353,926 | 339,196 | 360,895 | 360,895 +6,969 | +21,699 |
| TOTAL, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE | 3,180,148 | ! | 3,384,427 | +204,279 +113,701 | +113,701 |

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$2,826,222,000 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 2,931,530,000 |
| Recommended, 2008 | 3,023,532,000 |
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | +197,310,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +92,002,000 |

The Committee recommends \$3,023,532,000 for Indian Health Services, an increase of \$197,310,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and \$92,002,000 above the budget request. Changes to the budget request are detailed below.

Clinical Services.—The Committee recommends increases of \$25,000,000 for the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund, \$10,000,000 for Contract Care and \$15,000,000 for prevention and

treatment of methamphetamine use in Indian Country.

The Committee directs the Service to allocate the increased funding for the Indian Health Care Improvement fund to bring those units with the highest level of need up to at least 40 percent of need before allocating any additional funds to units with needs

above 40 percent.

Within the increase provided for the prevention and treatment of methamphetamine use, at least \$5,000,000 should be used for the mental health and behavioral issues associated with methamphetamine use, including programs that combat youth suicide. The Committee has included language at the front of this report delineating its position on methamphetamine use and the use of the increased funding.

The Committee remains interested in encouraging more volunteer health care providers to serve Indian country. Last year the Committee requested that the Service report on the feasibility of establishing a central credentialing system to facilitate increased use of volunteers. The Committee understands that the Service completed the report but it has not been released by the Department of Health and Human Services. The Committee expects to receive the report no later than October 31, 2007.

The Committee commends the Service for its electronic health records initiative, but is concerned that this effort does not include dental records. The Committee encourages the Service to include

dental records in future efforts.

Urban Indian Health Clinics.—The Committee does not agree with the elimination of the urban Indian clinics and provides an in-

crease of \$34,000,000 above the request.

The Committee believes that the Urban Health program in the Indian Health Service provides vital, culturally sensitive health care in Indian Country and should not be eliminated in future requests. The Administration's proposal to terminate this program was a clear attempt to eliminate a program based entirely on the premise of reducing overall funding with no merit-based justification. The stated justification that other Health and Human Services programs would be available to take the place of the Urban Indian Clinics was not fully supported. Further, no plan was provided for transitional benefits for users who would need to shift to other health care resources.

Indian Health Professions.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$5,000,000 above the request for Indian Health Profes-

sions for the loan repayment program.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the high vacancy rates of health care providers at IHS and tribal facilities. The Service should determine whether loan repayment is the most effective means of retaining health care professionals and evaluate what funding level for loan repayment would maximize the number of professionals retained by IHS. The Service should report on the results of this effort by January 30, 2008.

Contract Support Costs.—The Committee recommends

Contract Support Costs.—The Committee recommends \$274,638,000 for contract support costs, an increase of \$9,908,000 above the fiscal year 2007 level and \$3,002,000 above the request.

Bill language.—Bill language is included extending the availability of Indian Health Services funding to two years and specifying the minimum level of expenditures for contract health care.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

| \$353,926,000 |
|---------------|
| 339,196,000 |
| 360,895,000 |
| |
| +6,969,000 |
| +21,699,000 |
| |

The Committee recommends \$360,895,000 for Indian health facilities, an increase of \$6,969,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and \$21,699,000 above the budget request. Changes to

the budget request are detailed below.

The increases from the request include \$732,000 for maintenance and improvement, \$5,503,000 for sanitation facilities, \$7,615,000 for facilities construction, \$7,500,000 for facilities and environmental health support, and \$349,000 for equipment.

Within the facilities construction total, \$2,000,000 is for joint venture projects, \$5,000,000 is for small ambulatory facilities, \$3,000,000 is for dental units, and \$10,279,000 is for outpatient fa-

cilities construction.

The Committee encourages the Service to provide additional credit to tribes that are willing to provide full funding for facility equipment in addition to providing full funding for facility construction when determining priorities for project funding under the

joint ventures program.

The Committee has reluctantly agreed with budget requests by this Administration in recent years that reduced funding for the construction of health care facilities. Short term reductions in funding in order to fulfill other compelling needs in health care are acceptable, but the Committee believes that in the future, a renewed effort must be made to focus on facilities construction. The Committee stipulates that the Administration should provide adequate funding requests for facilities construction in future budget requests to address the growing needs in Indian Country.

The Committee provides no recommendation at this time for specific projects contained either in the Administration's budget or proposed by Members of Congress. Individual project allocations

will be considered comprehensively after the Committee has properly analyzed all relevant information.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), an agency within the National Institutes of Health, was authorized in section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 and in section 126(g) of the Superfund amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 to conduct certain research and worker training activities associated with the Nation's Hazardous Substance Superfund program.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 | \$79,117,000 78,434,000 79,117,000 |
|---|--|
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | 0 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +683,000 |

The Committee recommends \$79,117,000, an increase of \$683,000 above the request and equal to fiscal year 2007. The additional funds are intended to allow NIEHS to maintain a comparable effort for grants in the Superfund Basic Research Program and the Worker Education and Training Program.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), an agency of the Public Health Service, was created in section 104(i) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980. The ATSDR's primary mission is to conduct surveys and screening programs to determine relationships between exposure to toxic substances and illness. Other activities include the maintenance and annual update of a list of hazardous substances most commonly found at Superfund sites, the preparation of toxicological profiles on each such hazardous substance, consultations on health issues relating to exposure to hazardous or toxic substances, and the development and implementation of certain research activities related to ATSDR's mission.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$75,212,000 |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 75,004,000 |
| Recommended, 2008 | 75,212,000 |
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | 0 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +208,000 |

The Committee recommends \$75,212,000 for toxic substances and environmental public health programs, an increase of \$208,000 above the budget request and equal to fiscal year 2007.

above the budget request and equal to fiscal year 2007.

Bill Language.—The Committee has not limited, as it had in prior years, the administrative costs paid to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) through this account. However, the Committee

will carefully review those costs in fiscal year 2008 and may decide to institute the cap in later years should it find the costs excessive.

The Committee has included the following additional guidance

with respect to funding provided under this account.

Minority Health Professions.—The Committee encourages the Agency to provide adequate funding for its cooperative agreement

with the minority health professions community.

Congressional Budget Justification.—The Committee directs the Agency to prepare future Budget Justifications using the following four functional areas, which the Committee believes captures the work of the Agency very well: protecting the public from hazardous exposure; increasing knowledge about toxic substances; educating health care providers and the public about toxic chemicals; and maintaining registries to track the effects of exposures to hazardous substances. To the extent possible, the Agency should display prior year budgets by these four functional areas, to facilitate comparisons.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) was established by Congress under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). The Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ), which provides professional and administrative staff for the Council, was established in the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970. The Council on Environmental Policy has statutory responsibility under NEPA for environmental oversight of all Federal agencies and is to coordinate interagency decision-making of all environmental matters.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 Comparison: | \$2,698,000 2,703,000 2,703,000 |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Appropriation, 2007 | +5.000 |
| Budget estimate 2008 | 10,000 |

The Committee recommends \$2,703,000 for the Council on Environmental Quality and the Office of Environmental Quality, the same as the budget request and \$5,000 more than fiscal year 2007.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board was authorized by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 to investigate accidental releases of certain chemical substances resulting in, or that may cause, serious injury, death, substantial property damage, or serious adverse effects on human health. The Board became operational in fiscal year 1998.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 Comparison: | \$9,113,000 9,049,000 9,549,000 |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Appropriation, 2007 | +436,000 +500,000 |

The Committee recommends \$9,549,000 for salaries and expenses of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, an increase of \$500,000 above the budget request and \$436,000 above fiscal year 2007.

The Committee directs the \$500,000 increase, as follows:

Investigative Positions.—The Committee has provided \$361,000 for salaries and related costs of three new investigative positions, not requested by the President. According to testimony received by the Committee, the Board is unable to investigate more than half of the accidents scoring high enough to warrant the Board's attention. The Committee believes that it is a wise use of funds to provide these additional investigators.

vide these additional investigators.

Video Production.—The Committee has provided \$139,000 to support video production, not requested by the President. The Committee agrees that the availability of videos will facilitate improvements in training, engineering and process design and help to prevent multiple tragic and costly workplace accidents around the

country.

Bill Language.—The Committee continues to carry language, as in prior years, authorizing the Inspector General (IG) of the Environmental Protection Agency to act as the IG for the Board. The Committee is aware that this situation frustrates both parties, but also believes that the role of Inspector Generals is a very important management component for all agencies regardless of their size. In light of the issues surrounding this arrangement, the Committee directs the GAO to update its 2000 report on the Board, review the Board's management and make recommendations on the best way to provide IG oversight function for the Board. The Committee expects the GAO to provide its recommendations in time for consideration of the fiscal year 2009 budget process.

Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The dispute between the Hopi and Navajo tribes is centuries-old. The Hopi trace their origin on the land back to the Anasazi race whose presence is recorded back to 1150 A.D. Later in the 16th century Navajo settlement led to the isolation of the Hopi Reservation as an island within the area occupied by the Navajo reservation. In 1882, President Arthur issued an Executive Order, which granted the Hopi a 2.5 million acre reservation to be occupied by the Hopi and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior saw fit to resettle there. Intertribal problems arose between the Navajo tribe and the Hopi tribe revolving around the question of the ownership of the land as well as cultural differences between the two tribes. Efforts to resolve these conflicts were not successful and led Congress to pass legislation in 1958, which authorized a lawsuit to determine ownership of the land. When attempts at mediation of the dispute as specified in an Act passed in 1974 failed,

the district court in Arizona partitioned the Joint Use Area equally between the Navajo and Hopi tribes under a decree that has required the relocation of members of both tribes. Most of those to be relocated are Navajo living on the Hopi partitioned land.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 | \$8,509,000 9,000,000 9,000,000 |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Comparison: Appropriation, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 | +491,000 0 |

The Committee recommends \$9,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, an increase of \$491,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$6,207,000 7,297,000 7,297,000 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Comparison: Appropriation, 2007 | +1,090,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 1,050,000 |

The Committee recommends \$7,297,000 for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, an increase of \$1,090,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution is the world's largest museum and research complex, with 18 museums and galleries, the National Zoo, and nine research centers around the world. Funded by both private and Federal sources, the Smithsonian is unique in the Federal establishment. Created by an act of Congress in 1846 to carry out the trust included in James Smithson's will, it has been engaged for more than 150 years in the "increase and diffusion of knowledge." In 2006, the Smithsonian attracted more than 24 million visitors to its museums, galleries, and zoological park. Additional millions also view Smithsonian traveling exhibitions and participate in the annual Folklife Festival on the National Mall. As custodian of the National Collections, the Smithsonian is responsible for more than 140 million art objects, natural history specimens, and artifacts. These scientific and cultural collections are a vital resource for global research and conservation efforts. The collections are displayed for the enjoyment and education of visitors and are available for research by the staff of the Institution and by hundreds of visiting students, scientists, and historians each year.

Crisis at the Smithsonian.—The long simmering crisis of leadership, governance and principle at the Smithsonian reached critical mass earlier this year with new revelations of excessive compensation and inappropriate expenditures at the Institution. The Inspector General described these in detail in her review of these matters issued on February 23, 2007, and her findings have been widely published in the press. These new scandals followed years of complaints by this Committee about such behavior and about policies that commercialized Smithsonian assets for short term financial gains. Attempts by this Committee over the last several years to convince, cajole or direct that the Smithsonian conduct its business more in keeping with a dominantly taxpayer financed institution were, unfortunately, largely unsuccessful because of a recalcitrant Secretary and a largely passive and co-opted Board of Regents.

While the Committee remains dismayed that it took the Board of Regents far too long to respond to public concerns, the Committee is pleased that these new revelations appear to have finally convinced the Regents to take the initial actions necessary to restore integrity and public confidence. These first steps include acceptance of the resignation and immediate departure of the Secretary and appointment of two credible outside review committees. These committees will focus on reforms of governance and on how the Smithsonian spends both its appropriated and its trust fund resources. Reports of these two review committees are due by early summer, and each is expected to make specific and far reaching recommendations for change. The Committee believes that these steps are serious attempts by the Regents to begin a process of systemic reform. The Committee wishes to make clear, however, that conduct of serious reviews and the removal of one official is only a beginning of a difficult process. Adoption and implementation of reforms are necessary before Congress and the public can be convinced that public funding is being invested wisely.

Given the remaining concerns about the scope of changes at the Smithsonian which will be adopted by the Regents, the Committee has taken the unfortunate step of rejecting the \$35 million increase proposed for the Institution's "Salaries and Expenses" account in the President's budget. The Committee is hopeful that the concerns it has expressed will have been addressed prior to our review of the 2009 budget, and that we will then have the confidence to provide increased public funds to address the very real and longstanding needs of the Institution, especially its aging infrastructure. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budg-

et estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

| | 7000 | (Am | (Amounts in thousands) | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|
| | Enacted | Request | Request Recommended | Enacted | nacted Request |
| SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION | | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | | | | | |
| Museum and Research Institutes | 215,195 | 231,541 | 231,541 | +16,346 | : |
| Program Support and Outreach | 37,567 | 38,205 | 38,205 | +638 | : |
| Administration | 64,110 | 66,740 | 66,740 | +2,630 | : |
| Facilities Services | 217,589 | 232,884 | 232,884 | +15,295 | : |
| Inspector General | 1,834 | 1,977 | 1,977 | +143 | : |
| General reduction | : | ; | -35,052 | -35,052 | -35,052 |
| Total, Salaries and Expenses | 536,295 | 571,347 | 536,295 | : | -35,052 |
| Facilities Capital | | | | | |
| Revitalization | 82,700 | 91,400 | 100,400 | +17,700 | 000'6+ |
| Construction | 5,400 | ; | ; | -5,400 | : |
| Facilities planning and design | 10,500 | 15,700 | 15,700 | +5,200 | : |
| Total, Facilities capital | 98,600 | 107,100 | 116,100 | +17,500 | 000'6+ |
| | 机机厂以外外机机机 经收益的 医多种性性 医甲基苯酚 医多种性性 医甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基 | 1) 好红母母母母母母母母 | 4 mm | 84 14 14 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 | |
| TOTAL, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION | 634,895 | 678,447 | 652,395 | +17,500 | -26,052 |
| | | 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 | 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 | N 11 14 14 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 | Fill-Fill Manager Constitution with the manager of the state of the st |

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$536,295,000 571,347,000 |
|--|------------------------------|
| Recommended, 2008 | 536,295,000 |
| Appropriation, 2007Budget estimate, 2008 | 0 -35,052,000 |

The "Salaries and Expenses" account funds the day-to-day operational costs of the museums and research centers as well as the overall administrative functions of the Institution.

As noted above the Committee has recommended an appropriation for "Salaries and Expenses" which is \$35,052,000 below the requested amount. The Committee has provided maximum flexibility to the Institution in deciding how the Smithsonian should implement necessary retrenchments except that funding for the Office of the Inspector General may not be reduced below the \$1,977,000 in

the request.

The Committee is concerned that the increasing use of exclusive licensing agreements and the awarding of contracts through noncompetitive processes conflicts with the Smithsonian Institution's public trust obligations and its mission to increase and diffuse knowledge. The recent awarding of a contract with respect to the Smithsonian Institution's student travel program is an example of an agreement which causes the Committee concern. The Committee expects the Smithsonian Institution to address the issues of sole-sourcing and competitive bidding processes with respect to its business ventures, particularly when it grants licenses or contracts to companies to operate under the Smithsonian logo through noncompetitive processes. Within 60 days of enactment of this legislation, the Smithsonian Institution is directed to submit a report to the Committee describing under what circumstances it considers it appropriate to license the use of its logo to businesses and non-profit organizations, and under what circumstances, it considers it appropriate for such licenses to be exclusive. The report should also include a detailed analysis of the Smithsonian Institution's due diligence practices with respect to potential business activities, risk analysis with respect to such arrangements, and monitoring of business activities to ensure compliance with its contractual obligations and consistency with its mission.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 Comparison: | \$98,600,000 107,100,000 116,100,000 |
|---|--|
| Appropriation, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 | +17,500,000 +9,000,000 |

The Committee recommends \$116,100,000 for facilities capital, an increase of \$9,000,000 above the budget request and an increase of \$17,500,000 above the enacted level. This account provides for major facility revitalization projects including replacement of failed or failing systems, and upgrades to facilities, as well as for security improvements and other critical infrastructure investments. The additional amount added by the Committee is to address urgent fire safety issues at the National Zoo.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

The National Gallery of Art is one of the world's great galleries. Its magnificent works of art are displayed for the benefit of millions of visitors from across this Nation and from other nations. The National Gallery of Art serves as an example of a successful cooperative endeavor between private individuals and institutions and the Federal Government. The many special exhibitions shown in the Gallery and then throughout the country bring great art treasures to Washington, DC, and the Nation. In 1999, the Gallery opened a sculpture garden, which provides an opportunity for the public to have an outdoor, artistic experience in a contemplative public to have an outdoor, artistic experience in a contemplative

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget request and 2007 enacted levels are shown by account, program area and selected activity in the following table:

| | FY 2007 | (An FY 2008 | (Amounts in thousands) 308 | isands) Recomme | Recommended versus | <u>vo</u> |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | Enacted | Request | Request Recommended | Enacted | Request | i št |
| NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART | | | | | j. | |
| Salaries and Expenses | | . • | | | | |
| Care and utilization of art collections | 33,392 | 31,765 | 34,332 | +940 | +2,567 | |
| Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds | 22,964 | 26,211 | 26,711 | +3,747 | . +200 | 0 |
| Protection of buildings, grounds and contents | 20,175 | 20,807 | 21,607 | +1,432 | +800 | 2 |
| General administration | 19,236 | 19,200 | 19,200 | -36 | : | • |
| Total, Salaries and Expenses | 95,767 | 97,983 | 101,850 | +6,083 | +3,867 | |
| Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings | | | | | | |
| Base program, | 15,962 | 18,017 | 18,017 | 15,962 18,017 18,017 +2,055 | | : # |
| TOTAL, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART | 111,729 116,000 119,867 +8,138 +3,867 | 116,000 | 119,867 | +8,138 | +3,867 | 37 |

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 | \$95,767,000 97,983,000 101,850,000 |
|---|---|
| Comparison: Appropriation, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 | +6,083,000 +3,867,000 |

The Committee recommends \$101,850,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art, increases of \$3,867,000 above the request and \$6,083,000 above fiscal year 2007. The changes to the request, as recommended by the Committee, are discussed by

functional area below.

Care and Utilization of the Art Collection.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,567,000 above the request and \$940,000 over fiscal year 2007. With the increase, the Committee directs \$928,000 to restore funds for the repair and maintenance of fixed equipment and \$1,639,000 to increase the Federal share of the Special Exhibitions Program to the fiscal year 2007 level.

Operations and Maintenance.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 for expected increases in the Gallery's utility

usage.

Protection of Buildings, Grounds and Contents.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$800,000 for hiring security personnel. The Committee understands that at least 20 security positions have remained unfilled, as the Gallery has had to shift funds to pay for fixed costs, such as increased utilities.

The Committee has included the following additional guidance

with respect to funding provided under this account.

Congressional Budget Justification.—The Committee finds useful the budgetary detail provided in the Gallery's Budget Justification. However, the organization of the document makes it difficult to follow the budgetary changes by functional area. In future Budget Justifications, the Committee directs the Gallery to provide budget detail and narrative summaries for the Salaries and Expenses Account by the four functional areas listed in the Committee's detailed table. This information will provide a clearer picture of proposed program initiatives and/or budget stressors on the Gallery.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 | \$15,962,000 18,017,000 18,017,000 |
|---|--|
| Comparison: Appropriation, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 | +2,055,000 |

The Committee recommends \$18,017,000, the budget request, for repair, restoration and renovation of buildings at the National Gallery of Art, an increase of \$2,055,000 above fiscal year 2007.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is a living memorial to the late President Kennedy and is the National Center for the Performing Arts. The Center houses nine stages, six of which have a total of more than 7,300 seats. The Center consists

of over 1.5 million square feet of usable floor space with visitation averaging 10,000 on a daily basis. The support systems in the building, the operation and maintenance of which are funded through this account, often operate at capacity 18 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 | \$17,575,000 20,000,000 20,200,000 |
|---|--|
| Comparison: Appropriation, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 | +2,625,000 +200,000 |

The Committee recommends \$20,200,000 for operations and maintenance, an increase of \$200,000 above the budget request and an increase of \$2,625,000 above fiscal year 2007. The Committee directs the increase above the request for minor repairs.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$12,814,000 19,350,000 23,150,000 |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Comparison: Appropriation, 2007 | +10,336,000 |
| | |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +3,800,000 |

The Committee recommends \$23,150,000 for capital repair and restoration, an increase of \$3,800,000 above the budget request and \$10,336,000 above the enacted level. The Committee notes that the reduced levels provided in this account under the Fiscal Year 2007 Continuing Resolution required the Kennedy Center to shift projects in its Comprehensive Building Plan in order to keep the Eisenhower Theater renovation on schedule. Due to this shift, funding for replacement of the windows in the Grand Foyer would be delayed until fiscal year 2009. The Committee has provided this increase to allow the Center to begin that project in fiscal year 2008.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars is a unique institution with a special mission to serve as a living memorial to President Woodrow Wilson. The Center performs this mandate through its role as an international institute for advanced study as well as a facilitator for discussions among scholars, public officials, journalists and business leaders from across the country on major long-term issues facing this Nation and the world.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$9,100,000 8,857,000 10,000,000 |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Appropriation, 2007 | +900,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +1,143,000 |

The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars,

an increase of \$900,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and \$1,143,000 above the request. The Committee continues to support the work of the Center and has provided increased resources to encourage further research and expanded outreach efforts.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$124,562,000 128,412,000 160,000,000 |
|---|---|
| Appropriation, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 | +35,438,000 +31,588,000 |

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

| | | W Y | (Amounts in thousands) | _ | |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Fr 2007 | FY 2008 Request | Recommended | Recomment Enacted | Recommended versus nacted Request |
| | | | | | |
| National Endowment for the Arts | | | | | ٠ |
| Grants and Administration | | | | | |
| Grants Direct grants | 43, 784 | 40 998 | 20 000 | 44 216 | 700 g+ |
| Challenge America grants. | 10,496 | 8.458 | 15.000 | +4.504 | +6.542 |
| National Initiative: American Masterpieces | 5,911 | 12,311 | 13,500 | +7,589 | +1,189 |
| State partnerships State and regional* | 33.911 | 32,406 | 45.000 | +11,089 | +12.594 |
| Underserved sat-aside | 6,217 | 8,771 | 10,000 | +3,783 | +1,229 |
| Subtotal, State partnerships | 40,128 | 41,177 | 55,000 | +14,872 | +13,823 |
| Subtotal, Grants | 100,319 | 102,942 | 133,500 | +33,181 | +30,558 |
| Program supportAdministration | 1,672 22,571 | 1,636 23,834 | 2,000 | +328 | +364 |
| Total, Arts | 124,562 | 128,412 | 160,000 | +35,438 | +31,588 |

The Committee recommends \$160,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), \$31,588,000 above the budget request and \$35,438,000 above the 2007 enacted level. The Committee has recommended this large increase in recognition of the high quality of new programs initiated by the agency over the last several years and the broad and bipartisan support it garners. The Committee has been especially pleased with the American Masterpieces, Big Read and Operation Homecoming initiatives. Funding for the Endowment was reduced by over 40 percent in the mid-1990s, and the \$35 million increase recommended for 2008 will begin the process of restoring funding to historic levels. All programs of the NEA will benefit from this increase.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The Committee bill provides \$160,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities, an increase of \$18,895,000 over the 2007 enacted level and an increase of \$18,645,000 above the President's requests. These amounts are appropriated in two separate accounts as shown in the table which follows:

Frisort 159A

(Amounts in thousands)
FY 2007 FY 2008 Recommended versus
Enacted Request Recommended Enacted Request

National Endowment for the Humanities

| Total, Humanities | Total, Matching Grants | Treasury fundsChallenge grants | Matching Grants | *2007 amount includes \$6,997,000 for Challenge America and \$3,941,000 for American Masterpieces. | Total, Grants and Administration | Digital Humanities Initiatives | Program development | Research programs | Public programs | Preservation and access | Grants Federal/State partnership | Grants and Administration |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 141,105 | 15,221 | 5,369 9,852 | | | 125,884 | 23,637 | 375 15 230 | 12,092 | 12,381 | 18,368 | 30,926 | |
| 141,355 | 14,510 | 5,031 9,479 | | | 126,845 | 1,400 | 362 15 239 | 11,801 | 11,910 | 17,671 | 31,215 | |
| 160,000 | 14,500 | 5,000 9,500 | | | 145,500 | 3,000 25,600 | 23 000 | 13,000 | 12,500 | 19,000 | 36,000 | |
| 141,105 141,355 160,000 +18,895 +18,645 | -721 | -369 -352 | | | +19,616 | +3,000 | +25 +7.761 | +734 | +119 | +632 | +5,074 | |
| +18,645 | -10 | -31 +21 | | | +18,655 | +1,600 +562 | +38 +7.761 | +1,199 | +590 | +1,329 | +4 785 | |

| | ĺ |)ele | ,fe | , | lo | | ð | | « | f T | / 1/^ 30 | ie i | pst | ا ر | Neu | | 15 | 91 | A |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|--|
| 2 | est | | | 85 | . 53 | +590 | 66 | +38 | 761 | | | +562 | ,655 | | | -31 | -10 | 645 | |
| bd vere | Request | | | +4,785 | +1,329 | ¥ ; | +1,199 | • | +3,761 | +1,600 | +4.000 | Ŧ | +18,655 | | | | | +18,645 | / |
| ands) | Enacted | | | +5,074 | +632 | +119 | +734 | +52 | +3,761 | +3,000 | +4,000 | +1,963 | +19,616 | | | -369 | -721 | +78,895 | |
| (Amounts in thousands) | Recommended | | | 36,000 | 19,000 | 12,500 | 13,000 | 400 | 19,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 25,600 | 145,500 | • | | 5,000 | 14,500 | | |
| (Amc | Request | | | 31,215 | 17,671 | 12,209 | 11,801 | 362 | 15,239 | 1,400 | : | 25,038 | 126,845 | . / | | 5,031 9,479 | 14,510 | | 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 |
| FY 2007 | Enacted | | | 30,926 | 18,368 | 12,381 | 12,286 | 375 | 15,239 | : | : | 23,637 | 125,884 | / | | 5,369 9,852 | 15,221 | 141,105 | ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## |
| | | National Endowment for the Humanities | Grants and Administration | Federal/State partnership | Preservation and access | Public programs | / | Program development | We The People Initiative grants | Digital Humanities Initiatives | General Increase | Administration | Total, Grants and Administration | *2007 amount includes \$6,997,000 for Challenge America and \$3,941,000 for American Masterpleces. | Matching Grants | Treasury funds | Total, Matching Grants | Total, Humanities | |

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 Recommended, 2008 | \$125,884,000 126,845,000 145,500,000 |
|---|---|
| Comparison: Appropriation, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 | +19,616,000 +18,655,000 |

The Committee recommends \$145,500,000 for grants and administration, \$18,655,000 above the budget request and \$19,616,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level. The Committee is fully supportive of the We the People and Digital Humanities initiatives and has added substantial funding for these programs. Within the \$7,761,000 million increase for We the People, the Committee believes that expansion of the new Picturing America program into a nationwide effort should be given the highest priority. The remainder has been used to restore cuts in longstanding NEH program areas and to expand efforts of the Federal-State partnerships program.

The Committee believes that the Endowment can play an expanded role in helping Americans develop a broader understanding of other cultures and encourages a broadening of its global society programs. This can be critical in making Americans more knowledgeable and sensitive to other cultures. The Committee requests that the Endowment submit a report to the Committee by February 1, 2008 on its existing global outreach efforts and any plan

to expand this program in 2008.

MATCHING GRANTS

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$15,221,000 14,510,000 14,500,000 |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Appropriation, 2007 | $-721,000 \\ -10,000$ |

The Committee recommends \$14,500,000 for the Challenge Grants and Treasury Funds programs as matching grants to non-profit organizations to support a wide variety of humanities initiatives, \$10,000 below the budget request and \$721,000 below the fiscal year 2007 level. This program supports projects which are able to generate private matching funds for various humanities projects as a way to develop a broader private sector donor base for these organizations.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

The Commission of Fine Arts was established in 1910 to meet the need for a permanent body to advise the government on matters pertaining to the arts, and particularly, to guide the architectural development of Washington, DC. Over the years the Commission's scope has been expanded to include advice on areas such as plans for parks, public buildings, location of National monuments, and development of public squares. As a result, the Commission annually reviews approximately 500 projects. In fiscal year 1988 the Commission was given responsibility for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$1,873,000 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 2,092,000 |
| Recommended, 2008 | 2,092,000 |
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | +219,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 0 |

The Committee recommends \$2,092,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts as requested, an increase of \$219,000 over the fiscal year 2007 enacted level.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$7,143,000 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 0 |
| Recommended, 2008 | 10,000,000 |
| Comparison: | , , |
| Appropriation, 2007 | +2,857,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | +10,000,000 |

The National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program was established in Public Law 99–190 to support artistic and cultural programs in the Nation's Capital. The Committee recommends \$10,000,000, an increase of \$2,857,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and \$10,000,000 above the budget request. Significantly more funding has been provided than in previous years to reflect increased costs and an expanded program. The Committee believes that these grants provide valuable support for cultural institutions in the District of Columbia and foster a greater appreciation for the arts throughout the region. The bill provides that no recipient shall receive a grant in excess of \$650,000.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The Advisory Council was reauthorized as part of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333). The Council's mandate is to further the National policy of preserving historic and cultural resources for the benefit of present and future generations. The Council advises the President and Congress on preservation matters and provides consultation on historic properties threatened by Federal action.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$4,828,000 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 5,348,000 |
| Recommended, 2008 | 5,348,000 |
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | +520,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 0 |

The Committee recommends \$5,348,000 for salaries and expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as requested, an increase of \$520,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The National Capital Planning Act of 1952 designated the National Capital Planning Commission as the central planning agency for the Federal government in the National Capital Region. The three major functions of the Commission are to prepare and adopt the Federal elements of the National Capital Comprehensive Plan, prepare an annual report on a five-year projection of the Federal Capital Improvement Program, and review plans and proposals submitted to the Commission.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$8,168,000 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 8,265,000 |
| Recommended, 2008 | 8,265,000 |
| Comparison: | |
| Appropriation, 2007 | +97,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 0 |

The Committee recommends \$8,265,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission, an increase of \$97,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

In 1980, Congress passed legislation creating a 65 member Holocaust Memorial Council with the mandate to create and oversee a living memorial/museum to victims of holocausts. The museum opened in April 1993. Construction costs for the museum came solely from donated funds raised by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Campaign and appropriated funds were used for planning and development of programmatic components, overall administrative support, and annual commemorative observances. Since the opening of the museum, appropriated funds have been provided to pay for the ongoing operating costs of the museum as authorized by Public Law 102–529 and Public Law 106–292.

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$42,349,000 44,996,000 44,996,000 |
|---|--|
| Comparison: Appropriation, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 | +2,647,000 |

The Committee recommends \$44,996,000 for the Holocaust Memorial Museum as requested, an increase of \$2,647,000 above the fiscal year 2007 enacted level.

PRESIDIO TRUST

PRESIDIO TRUST FUND

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$19,706,000 18,450,000 22,400,000 |
|---|--|
| Comparison: Appropriation, 2007 Budget estimate, 2008 | +2,694,000 +3,950,000 |

The Committee recommends \$22,400,000 for the Presidio Trust Fund, an increase of \$3,950,000 above the budget request and \$2,694,000 above the enacted level. These funds are used to support the transition of the Presidio army base in San Francisco to a mixed use, financially independent facility by the year 2013, as authorized by P.L 104–333. Federal appropriations have been provided to the Presidio Trust since 1999 based on the self-sufficiency plan required by the basic legislation. Unfortunately, the accumulated effect of multiple years of across-the-board reductions in annual Interior Appropriations Acts has left the Federal government \$12 million in arrears on its total commitment under the self-sufficiency plan. The increase recommended by the Committee is intended to begin to address this shortfall. The additional funds should allow the Presidio to escalate projects including efforts for development around the Parade Grounds and the officers club.

WHITE HOUSE COMMISSION ON THE NATIONAL MOMENT OF REMEMBRANCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

| Appropriation enacted, 2007 | \$247,000 200,000 200,000 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Comparison: | -47.000 |
| Appropriation, 2007 | -47,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2008 | 0 |

The White House Commission on the National Moment of Remembrance, established by Public Law 106–579, was created to (1) sustain the American spirit through acts of remembrance, not only on Memorial Day, but throughout the year; (2) institutionalize the National Moment of Remembrance; and (3) to enhance the commemoration and understanding of Memorial Day. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000, a decrease of \$47,000 below the fiscal year 2007 enacted level and the same as the budget request. The Committee recognizes the importance of the sacrifices made by the men and women of the armed forces who serve this country. Because of this, the Committee directs the Department of Veterans Affairs to administer all future funds and activities of the Commission. The Committee believes this program can more efficiently continue to honor the memory of our service men and women if it is administered through the Department of Veterans Affairs.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 401 continues a provision providing for public availability of information on consulting services contracts.

Section 402 continues a provision prohibiting activities to promote public support or opposition to legislative proposals.

Section 403 continues a provision providing for annual appropriations unless expressly provided otherwise in this Act.

Section 404 continues a provision limiting the use of personal cooks, chauffeurs or servants.

Section 405 provides for restrictions on departmental assessments unless approved by the Committees on Appropriations.

Section 406 prohibits the transfer of funds unless provided in

this or other Acts.

Section 407 continues a provision prohibiting the sale of giant se-

quoia trees.

Section 408 continues a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands; permits processing of grandfathered applications; and permits third-party contractors to process grandfathered applications.

Section 409 continues a provision limiting payments for contract support costs in past years to the funds available in law and accompanying report language in those years for the Bureau of In-

dian Affairs and the Indian Health Service.

Section 410 continues a provision allowing Forest Service land management plans to be more than 15 years old if the Secretary is acting in good faith to update such plans.

Section 411 continues a provision limiting preleasing, leasing, and related activities within the boundaries of National monu-

ments.

Section 412 continues a provision providing the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to enter into reciprocal agreements with foreign nations concerning the personal

liability of firefighters.

Section 413 continues a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to give consideration to rural communities, local and non-profit groups, and disadvantaged workers in entering into contracts for hazardous fuels and

watershed projects.

Section 414 continues a provision which provides guidance on competitive sourcing activities and clarifies annual reporting requirements to specify the reporting of the full costs associated with sourcing studies and related activities. The provision continues the funding cap of \$3,450,000 for the Department of the Interior and also establishes a moratorium for one-year regarding Forest Service competitive sourcing activities. Forest Service competitive sourcing is discussed in more detail under the Forest Service, Administrative Provisions heading.

Section 415 extends through 2012 a previous Forest Service pilot program to enhance administration of rights-of-way by allowing

certain cost-recovery.

Section 416 extends through 2010 a previous provision concerning Forest Service cooperative agreements with third parties that are of mutually significant benefit.

TITLE V—GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE SENSE OF CONGRESS

This title continues a provision from the fiscal year 2007 House passed bill which states that it is the sense of Congress that greenhouse gases are accumulating and causing climate change, that human activity is a substantial cause, and that mandatory steps will be required to slow or stop the growth of greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, the sense of Congress is that a comprehensive and effective national program of mandatory, market-based limits and incentives on greenhouse emissions should be enacted.

BILL-WIDE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY

The Committee on Appropriations bases its authority to report this legislation from Clause 7 of Section 9 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States of America which states:

"No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of Appropriations made by law. . . ."

Appropriations contained in this Act are made pursuant to this specific power granted by the Constitution.

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 the following table compares the levels of new budget authority provided in the bill with the appropriate allocation under section 302(b) of the Budget Act.

[In millions of dollars]

| | Sec. 302(b) | | This bill— | |
|---|-------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| | Discretionary | Mandatory | Discretionary | Mandatory |
| dget authority tlays e-Year Projection of Outlays | 27,598 28, 513 | 54 55 | 27,598 28,493 | 54 55 |

FIVE-YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

Pursuant to section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 the following table contains five-year projections prepared by the Congressional Budget Office of outlays associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

[In millions of dollars]

| Budget authority (discretionary) | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Outlays: | . 7 2.12 |
| Fiscal year 2008 | 17,593 |
| Fiscal year 2008 | 5,622 |
| Fiscal year 2009 | 2,527 |
| Fiscal year 2010 | 1,346 |
| Fiscal year 2011 | 6/2 |

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Pursuant to section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 the amount of financial assistance to State and local governments is as follows:

| rnments is as follows: | | of dollars |
|------------------------|----------------|------------|
| lew budget authority | 6,028 2,370 | |

RESCISSIONS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the rescissions in the accompanying bill:

RESCISSIONS IN THE BILL

| Department or Activity | Amounts rescinded |
|--|-------------------|
| Department of the Interior: Land and Water Conservation Fund | |
| (contract authority) | \$30,000,000 |
| Environmental Protection Agency: Activities under section 206(a) | |
| of the Federal Waster Pollution Control Act | \$5,000,000 |

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the transfers of funds included in the accompanying bill.

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

| Account from which transfer is made | Amount | Account to which transfer Is made | Amount |
|---|------------|--|------------|
| Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Land Management, (BLM), Wildland Fire Management. | 9,000,000 | Department of Agriculture (USDA), For- est Service, Wildland Fire Manage- ment. | 9,000,000 |
| Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Hazardous Substance Superfund. | 10,000,000 | EPA, Office of Inspector General | 10,000,000 |
| EPA, Hazardous Substance Superfund | 26,126,000 | EPA, Science and Technology | 26,126,000 |
| EPA, Commission on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation. | 45,000,000 | Various Federal Science agencies to be determined by the Commission. | 45,000,000 |
| USDA, Forest Service, Timber Purchaser Election Fund. | 40,000,000 | USDA, Forest Service, Capital Improve- ment and Maintenance. | 40,000,000 |
| USDA, Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management. | 9,000,000 | DOI, BLM, Wildland Fire Management | 9,000,000 |
| USDA, Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management. | 31,500,000 | USDA, Forest Service, Forest and Rangeland Research. | 31,500,000 |
| USDA, Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management. | 80,487,000 | USDA, Forest Service, State and Private Forestry. | 80,487,000 |
| USDA, Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management. | 18,000,000 | USDA, Forest Service, National Forest System. | 18,000,000 |
| White House Commission on the National Moment of Remembrance. | 200,000 | Department of Veterans Affairs, De- partmental Administration, General Operating Expenses. | 200,000 |

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding:

The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

CHANGES IN THE APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(A) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted

describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill that directly or indirectly change the application of existing law. In most instances these provisions have been included in prior appropriations Acts.

The Bill includes the following changes in application of existing law:

OVERALL BILL

1. Providing that certain appropriations remain available until expended or extends the availability of funds beyond the fiscal year where programs or projects are continuing but for which legislation does not specifically authorize such extended availability. This authority tends to result in savings by preventing the practice of committing funds on low priority projects at the end of the fiscal year to avoid losing the funds.

2. Limiting, in certain instances, the obligation of funds for particular functions or programs. These limitations include restrictions on the obligation of funds for administrative expenses, travel expenses, the use of consultants, and programmatic areas within the

overall jurisdiction of a particular agency.

3. Limiting official entertainment or reception and representation

expenses for selected agencies in the bill.

4. Continuing ongoing activities of those Federal agencies, which require annual authorization or additional legislation, which has not been enacted.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

- 5. Providing funds to the Bureau for the management of lands and resources.
- 6. Providing funds to the Youth Conservation Corp for high priority projects.

Providing funds to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation under certain conditions.

- 8. Permitting use of fees for application processing for permits to drill.
- Permitting the use of fees from communication site rentals.Permitting the use of mining fee collections for program operations.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

11. Providing that certain receipts are made as a charge against the Oregon and California Land Grants Fund.

FOREST ECOSYSTEMS HEALTH AND RECOVERY FUND

12. Permitting the use of salvage timber receipts in the forest ecosystems health and recovery fund.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

13. Allowing the use of service charges, deposits and forfeitures

funds on any damaged public lands.

14. Authorizing the Secretary to use monies from forfeitures, compromises or settlements for improvement, protection and rehabilitation of public lands under certain conditions.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

15. Permitting the repayments of funds transferred from other accounts for firefighting.

16. Permitting the use of funds for lodging and subsistence of

firefighters.

- 17. Permitting the use of grants, contracts and cooperative agreements for hazardous fuels reduction, including cost-sharing and local assistance.
- 18. Permitting reimbursement to the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for consultation activities under the Endangered Species Act.

19. Providing for the transfer of funds between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture for wildland fire management.

20. Providing funds for support of Federal emergency response

actions.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

21. Permitting the payment of rewards for information on violations of law on Bureau lands.

22. Providing for cost sharing arrangements for printing services. 23. Amending 30 U.S.C. 28.

24. Permitting the use of refunds and rebates from an information technology vendor.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

25. Allowing for the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge.
26. Providing funding for the Youth Conservation Corps.

27. Limiting funding for certain Endangered Species Act listing programs.

28. Permitting payment for information or rewards in the law enforcement program.

29. Designating funds for contaminant analyses.

LAND ACQUISITION

30. Limiting the use of funds for administrative overhead, planning, and other management costs.

STATE TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

31. Specifying the State and Tribal Wildlife grants distribution formula, the planning and cost-sharing requirements, requiring that funds unobligated after two years be reapportioned, and limiting administrative costs.

32. Providing that no State, Territory, or other jurisdiction shall receive a grant if its conservation plan is disapproved.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

33. Providing for repair of damage to public roads.

34. Providing options for the purchase of land not to exceed \$1.

35. Permitting cost-shared arrangements for printing services.
36. Permitting the use of funds for employment related legal

37. Permitting the acceptance of donated aircraft.

services.

38. Limiting the use of funds for establishing new refuges.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

39. Designating funds for everglades restoration.

40. Providing for repair, rehabilitation and maintenance of National Park Service Assets.

41. Providing for a Youth Conservation Corps and Public Lands Corps program.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

42. Providing that cost share agreements for signature centennial challenge projects receive a 50 percent non-Federal match.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

43. Providing for expenses not otherwise provided for.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

44. Providing grants for Save America's Treasures and Preserve America to be matched by non-Federal funds, that individual projects are only eligible for one grant and are subject to consultation, and that funds for Federal projects are available by transfer to individual agencies.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAJOR MAINTENANCE

45. Providing funds for modified water deliveries to Everglades National Park with certain restrictions.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

46. Rescinding \$30,000,000 in land and water conservation fund contract authority.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

47. Requiring that funding for the program is derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

48. Allowing the Secretary of the Interior to appeal value determinations.

49. Allowing certain franchise fees to be available for expenditure without further appropriation to extinguish or reduce liability for certain possessory interests.

50. Extending National Park System Advisory Board authoriza-

tion through 2009.

United States Geological Survey

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

51. Providing for 2-year availability of funds, and designating certain funds to remain available until expended for satellite operations.

52. Prohibiting the conduct of new surveys on private property

without permission.

53. Requiring cost sharing for cooperative topographic mapping and water resource data collection activities.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

54. Permitting the use of certain contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements.

55. Recognizing students and recent graduates as Federal employees for the purposes of travel and work injury compensation.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

ROYALTY AND OFFSHORE MINERALS MANAGEMENT

56. Permitting the use of excess receipts from Outer Continental Shelf leasing activities.

57. Providing for reasonable expenses related to volunteer beach

and marine cleanup activities.

58. Providing for refunds for overpayments on Indian allottee leases.

59. Permitting the use of receipts for administration of the Coastal Impact Assistance Program.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

60. Prohibits any funds from being used to transfer funds into the Ultra-Deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Research Fund.

61. Requires the Secretary of Interior to deduct 2 percent from the amount payable to States from certain payments under section 35(b) of the Mineral Leasing Act.

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

62. Permitting the use of monies collected pursuant to assessment of civil penalties to reclaim lands affected by coal mining after August 3, 1977.

63. Permitting payment to State and tribal personnel for travel

and per diem expenses for training.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

64. Allowing the use of debt recovery to pay for debt collection. 65. Allowing funds to be used for travel expenses while attending training.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

66. Permits the Secretary to transfer title for computer equipment to States and tribes.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

67. Limiting funds for welfare assistance payments, except for

68. Limiting funds for contract support costs and for administra-

tive cost grants for schools.

69. Permitting the use of tribal priority allocations for general assistance payments to individuals, for contract support costs, and school operations costs.

70. Providing for an Indian self-determination fund. 71. Allowing the transfer of certain forestry funds.

CONSTRUCTION

72. Providing for the transfer of Navajo irrigation project funds to the Bureau of Reclamation.

73. Providing that six percent of Federal Highway Trust Fund contract authority may be used for construction management costs.

74. Providing Safety of Dams funds on a nonreimbursable basis.

75. Requiring the use of administrative and cost accounting principles for certain school construction projects and exempting such projects from certain requirements.

76. Requiring conformance with building codes and health and safety standards and allowing the Secretary to assume control of a construction project under certain conditions.

77. Specifying the procedure for dispute resolution.

78. Allowing reimbursement of construction costs from the Office of Special Trustee.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

79. Allowing contracting for the San Carlos Irrigation Project. 80. Limiting the use of funds for contracts, grants and cooperative agreements.

81. Allowing tribes to return appropriated funding to the Bureau without future impact on appropriations.

Prohibiting funding of Alaska schools.

83. Limiting the number of schools and the expansion of grade levels in individual schools.

84. Permitting the use of Indian Student Equalization Program funds to offset costs associated with significant enrollment in-

85. Specifying distribution of indirect and administrative costs for certain tribes.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

86. Permitting payments to former Bureau of Mines workers.

87. Designating funds for the Financial and Business Management System.

INSULAR AFFAIRS, ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

88. Designating funds for various programs and for salaries and expenses of the Office Insular Affairs and providing until expended for the latter.

89. Requiring audits of the financial transactions of the Terri-

torial governments by the GAO.

90. Providing grant funding under certain terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands.

91. Allowing grants for the Pacific Basin Development Council.

92. Providing a grant to the Close Up foundation.

93. Providing for capital infrastructure in various Territories. 94. Allowing appropriations for disaster assistance to be used as non-Federal matching funds for hazard mitigation grants.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

95. Providing grants to Palau, the Marshall Islands, and Micronesia.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

96. Limiting the amount of funding available for the historical accounting of Indian trust fund accounts.

97. Allowing transfers to other Department of the Interior ac-

counts.

98. Specifying that the statute of limitations shall not commence on any claim resulting from trust funds losses.

99. Exempting quarterly statements for Indian trust accounts

L5 or less.

100. Requiring annual statements and records maintenance for Indian trust accounts.

101. Limiting use of funds to correct administrative errors in Indian trust accounts.

102. Permitting the use of recoveries from erroneous payments pursuant to Indian trust accounts.

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION

103. Permitting transfers of funds to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Departmental Management accounts from Indian land consolidation for administrative expenses.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

104. Excluding any payment pursuant to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes that is less than \$100.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

105. Allowing the sale of existing aircraft with proceeds used to offset the purchase price of replacement aircraft.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

106. Allowing transfer of funds in certain emergency situations and requiring replacement with a supplemental appropriation request.

107. Permitting the Department to use limited funding for cer-

tain services.

108. Restricting various oil and gas preleasing, leasing, exploration and drilling activities within the Outer Continental Shelf in the Georges Bank North Atlantic planning area, Mid Atlantic and South Atlantic planning areas, Eastern Gulf of Mexico planning area, North Aleutian Basin planning area, Northern, Southern and Central California planning areas, and Washington/Oregon planning area.

109. Permitting the transfer of funds between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians.

110. Permitting the redistribution of certain Indian funds with mitations.

111. Permitting the conveyance of the Twin Cities Research Center.

112. Allowing the use of helicopters and motor vehicles on Sheldon and Hart National Wildlife Refuges.

113. Limiting compensation for the Special Master and Court Monitor for the Cobell v. Kempthorne litigation.

114. Allowing payment of attorney fees for Federal employees related to the Cobell v. Kempthorne litigation.

115. Requiring the Fish and Wildlife Service to mark hatchery salmon.

116. Providing for a tribal trust demonstration program.

117. Authorizing for the acquisition of lands and leases for Ellis Island.

TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

//9, 9-118. Limiting certain per diem rates.

COMMISSION ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION

119. Provides for the creation of a new commission and limits existence to two years.

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118. Prohibiting use of funds to issue new Outer Continental Shelf oil or natural gas leases any lessee where such existing lease is not subject to limitations on royalty relief based on market price.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

120. Limiting certain per diem rates, official representation and reception expenses and providing two year funding availability for administrative costs of Brownfields program.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

121. Providing for the transfer of funds within certain agency accounts.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM

- 122. Providing for certain activities authorized by the Solid Waste Disposal Act.
 - 123. Providing for grants to Federally-recognized Indian tribes.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

- 124. Permitting the use of limited State Revolving Funds for decentralized projects.
 - 125. Limiting use of funds provided for Alaska Native Villages.
- 126. Designating a minimum 45 percent cost-share for water and wastewater infrastructure improvement projects.
- 127. Designating grants for water quality monitoring and competitive targeted watershed grants.
- 128. Providing for State grants for leaking underground storage tank prevention.
- 129. Providing waivers for certain uses of clean water State revolving funds for State administrative cost and for grants to Federally-recognized Indian Tribes.
- 130. Prohibiting the use of funds for jurisdictions that permit development or construction of additional colonia areas.
- 131. Allowing for grants for air monitors under the Clean Air Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

- 132. Allowing awards of grants to Federally-recognized Indian tribes.
- 133. Authorizing the collection of pesticide registration service fees.
 - 134. Limiting the use of funds for consultants.
- 135. Prohibiting the use of funds in contravention of executive order 12898. Regarding environmental justice in minority populations.
 - 136. Directing use of funds for clean air regulations.

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

137. Designating funds for the forest inventory and analysis program.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

138. Deriving forest legacy funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

139. Designating funds for the International program.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

140. Allowing 50 percent of the fees collected under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act to remain available until expended.

141. Requiring the budget justification to display unobligated balances available at the start of fiscal year.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

142. Allowing capital improvement and maintenance funds to be used for road decommissioning.

143. Designating funds for special road and trail maintenance

and repair activities.

144. Requiring that funds becoming available in fiscal year 2008 for the road and trails fund (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the treasury.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

145. Providing that six percent of range betterment funds may be used for administrative expenses.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

146. Allowing the use of wildland fire funds to repay advances from other accounts.

147. Allowing reimbursement of States for certain wildfire emer-

gency activities.

- 148. Requiring 50 percent of any unobligated balances remaining at the end of the fiscal year, except hazardous fuels funding, to be transferred to the Knutson-Vandenberg Fund as repayment for past advances.
- 149. Permitting the use of funds for the joint fire science program.

150. Permitting the use of forest and rangeland research funds

for fire science research.

151. Permitting the use of funds for emergency rehabilitation and restoration and hazardous fuels reduction to support emergency response and wildfire suppression.

152. Designating funds for hazards fuels reduction, rehabilitation, restoration, and research and permitting competitive research

grants.

153. Designating funds for State fire assistance, volunteer fire assistance and forest health on Federal, State and private lands. 154. Permitting funding transfers with Committee approval in

certain cases.

155. Providing for cost-shared cooperative agreements.

156. Providing for the use of funds on adjacent, non-Federal

lands for hazard reduction.

157. Providing for the use of hazardous fuels reduction funds to create incentives for increased use of biomass on National Forest lands.

158. Providing that funds for wildfire suppression shall be assessed for indirect costs.

159. Providing for the transfer of wildland fire funds between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

160. Permitting the purchase of passenger motor vehicles.

161. Providing that proceeds from the sale of aircraft may be used to purchase replacement aircraft.

162. Allowing funds for certain employment contracts.

163. Allowing funds to be used for purchase and alteration of buildings.

164. Allowing for acquisition of certain lands and interests.

165. Allowing expenses for certain volunteer activities.

166. Providing for the cost of uniforms.

167. Providing for debt collections on certain contracts.

168. Permitting the transfer of funds for emergency firefighting from other forest service accounts under certain circumstances.

169. Allowing funds to be used through the Agency for International Development for work in foreign countries and to support other forestry activities outside of the United States.

170. Prohibiting the transfer of funds under the Department of

Agriculture transfer authority under certain conditions.

171. Prohibiting reprogramming of funds without approval.

172. Limiting funds to be transferred to the USDA Working Capital Fund and reimbursable expenses account.

173. Designating funds for the Youth Conservation Corps and

Public Lands Corps.

174. Limiting the use of funds for official reception and represen-

tation expenses.

175. Providing for matching funds and administrative expenses for the National Forest Foundation and matching funds for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

176. Permitting the use of funds for payments to counties in the

Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

177. Providing Federal employee status for certain individuals

employed under the Older Americans Act of 1965.

178. Permitting funding assessments for facilities maintenance, rent, utilities, and other support services.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

179. Providing that tribal contract and grant funding is deemed obligated at the time of grant or contract award and remains available until expended.

180. Limiting funds for catastrophic care and loan repayment

and providing no year availability for loan repayment funds.

181. Designating a minimum funding level for Contract health

182. Providing for loan repayment under section 108 of the In-

dian Health Care Improvement Act.

183. Providing for use of collections and reporting of collections under Title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

184. Providing that certain contracts and grants may be per-

formed in two fiscal years.

185. Permitting the use of Indian Health Care Improvement Fund monies for facilities improvement and providing no year funding availability.

186. Providing no year funding availability for scholarship funds. 187. Exempting certain tribal funding from fiscal year con-

straints.

188. Limiting contract support cost spending.

189. Providing for the collection of individually identifiable health information relating to the Americans with Disabilities Act by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

190. Providing that facilities funds may be used to purchase land, modular buildings and trailers.

191. Providing for TRANSAM equipment to be purchased from

the Department of Defense.

- 192. Prohibiting the use of funds for sanitation facilities for new homes funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
 - 193. Allowing for the purchase of ambulances.

194. Providing for a demolition fund.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

195. Allowing per diem for senior level positions.

196. Providing for payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, purchase of motor vehicles, aircraft and reprints.

197. Providing for purchase and erection of modular buildings.

198. Providing funds for uniforms.

199. Allowing funding for attendance at professional meetings.

- 200. Providing that health care may be extended to non-Indians at Indian Health Service facilities, subject to charges, and for the use of those funds.
 - 201. Allowing the transfer of funds from HUD to IHS.

202. Permitting the use of funds transferred from the Department of Health and Human Services.

203. Prohibiting limitations on certain Federal travel and trans-

portation.
204. Allowing deobligation and reobligation of funds applied to self-governance funding agreements.

205. Prohibiting personnel ceilings assessments by the Department of Health and Human Services.

206. Prohibiting the expenditure of funds to implement new eligibility regulations.

207. Permitting certain reimbursements and the use of those funds.

208. Providing that reimbursements for training provide total costs.

209. Prohibiting changing the appropriations structure without approval of the Appropriations Committees.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

210. Designating funds for Individual Learning Accounts and providing no year funding availability.

providing no year funding availability.
211. Providing for the conduct of health studies, testing, and

monitoring.

212. Providing deadlines for health assessments and studies.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

213. Designating the appointment and duties of the chairman.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

214. Limiting the use of funds for per diem expenses and the number of senior level positions.

215. Providing that in fiscal year 2008 and thereafter the EPA, Inspector General shall not serve as Inspector General for the Board.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

216. Defining eligible relocatees.

217. Prohibiting movement of any single Navajo or Navajo family unless a new or replacement home is available.

218. Limiting relocatees to one new or replacement home.

219. Establishing a priority for relocation of Navajos to those certified eligible who have selected and received homesites on the Navajo reservation or selected a replacement residence off the Navajo reservation.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

220. Limiting lease terms.

221. Providing for purchase of passenger vehicles and certain

rental, repair and cleaning of uniforms.

222. Designating funds for facilities maintenance at the Zoo and for certain programs at the National Museum of African American History and Culture and repatriation of skeletal remains and providing no year funding availability.

223. Designating funds for fellowships and scholarly awards and

providing two year funding availability.

224. Providing that funds may be used to support American over-

seas research centers.

225. Allowing for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

226. Designating funds for maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and construction and for consultant services.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

227. Allowing payment in advance for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies.

228. Providing for restoration and repair of works of art by con-

tract without advertising.

229. Providing no-year availability of funds for special exhibitions.

REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

230. Permitting the Gallery to perform work by contract or otherwise and to select contractors for certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS, GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

231. Permitting transfer of funds within certain accounts and requiring funds to be expensed in accordance with Public Law 108–447.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES, MATCHING GRANTS

232. Allowing obligation of National Endowment for the Humanities current and prior year funds from gifts, bequests, and devises of money for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

233. Prohibiting the use of funds for grants and contracts which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913.

234. Prohibiting the use of appropriated funds and permitting the use of nonappropriated funds for reception expenses.

235. Allowing the chairperson of the National Endowment for the

Arts to approve small grants under certain circumstances.

236. Specifying that grants and contracts supported entirely with nonappropriated funds are not subject to matching requirements.

237. Amending PL 108-447 to include opera.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

238. Permitting the charging and use of fees for its publications.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Limiting each annual grant to a maximum of \$650,000.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

240. Restricting hiring at Executive Level V or higher.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

241. Permitting limited use of funds for official reception and representation expenses.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

242. Designating funds for equipment replacement and for repair, rehabilitation and for exhibition design and production and providing no year availability for these funds.

WHITE HOUSE COMMISSION ON THE NATIONAL MOMENT OF REMEMBRANCE

243. Transferring administration of the Commission to the Department of Veterans Affairs.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

244. Providing for public availability of information on consulting services contracts.

245. Prohibiting the use of funds to distribute literature either to promote or oppose legislative proposals on which Congressional action is incomplete.

246. Specifying that funds are for one year unless provided other-

247. Prohibiting the use of funds to provide personal cooks, chauffeurs or other personal servants to any office or employee.

248. Limiting assessments against programs funded in this bill.

249. Limiting transfer of funds.

250. Prohibiting the sale of giant sequoia trees in a manner dif-

ferent from 2005.

251. Continuing a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands; permitting processing of grandfathered applications; and permitting thirdparty contractors to process grandfathered applications.
252. Limiting the use of funds for contract support costs on In-

dian contracts.

253. Providing that certain Forest plans are not in violation of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act.

254. Limiting leasing and preleasing activities within National

255. Providing the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to enter into reciprocal agreements with foreign nations concerning the personal liability of firefighters.

256. Permitting consideration, when awarding contracts, to local contractors who provide employment and training for dislocated and displaced workers in economically disadvantaged rural commu-

257. Limiting the use of funds for competitive sourcing studies.

258. Extending Forest Service pilot program to enhance administration of rights-of-ways.
259. Extending Forest Service cooperative agreement program.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(B) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law for the period concerned:

[Dollars in thousands]

| Agency/program | Last year of author- ization | Authorization level | Appropriations in last year of authorization | Appropriations in this |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------------|
| Bureau of Land Management: | | | - | |
| All discretionary programs | 2002 | Such sums | \$1,681,437 | \$1,853,029 |
| U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: | | | 42,002,101 | 41,000,000 |
| Resource Management: | | | | |
| Endangered Species Act | | | | |
| Amendments of 1988 | 1992 | \$41,500 | 35,721 | 152,543 |
| Great Lakes Fish & Wildlife | 1552 | 441,000 | 00,721 | 102,040 |
| Restoration Grants | 2004 | 4,000 | 498 | 560 |
| Marine Mammal Protection | . 2004 | 4,000 | 430 | . 300 |
| Act Amendments of 1994 | 1999 | 10,296 | 2,008 | 2,523 |
| Klamath River Basin Fishery | 1333 | 10,230 | 2,000 | 2,020 |
| Resources Restoration Act | 2006 | 21,000 | 3,399 | 3,398 |
| General Administration: | 2000 | 21,000 | 3,333 | 3,330 |
| | 2005 | F 000 | 1 101 | 2 000 |
| Great Ape Conservation | 2005 | 5,000 | 1,381 | 2,000 |
| Fisheries Restoration Irriga- | 0005 | 05 000 | 0.000 | 4.000 |
| tion Mitigation Act | 2005 | 25,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| Neotropical Migratory Birds | 2005 | 5,000 | 3,944 | 5,000 |
| National Fish and Wildlife | | | | |
| Foundation Establishment | | | | |
| Act | 2005 | 25,000 | 7,761 | 7,656 |
| J.S. Geological Survey | | | | |
| National Geologic Mapping | | | | |
| Reauthorization Act of | | | | |
| 1999 | 2005 | 64,000 | 25,162 | 27,048 |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | | | | |
| The Tribal Colleges or Uni- | | | | |
| versities Assistance Act | | | | |
| of 1978 | 1999 | Such sums | 32,400 | 54,721 |
| The Indian Tribal Justice Act | 2007 | Such sums | 12,013 | 12,065 |
| Indian Child Protection and | | | | |
| Family Violence Preven- | | | | |
| tion Act | 2007 | 30,000 | 10,063 | 10,167 |
| The No Child Left Behind | | | | • |
| Act | 2007 | Such sums | 549,293 | 562,020 |
| nvironmental Protection Agency: | | | , | **** |
| Hazardous Substance Superfund | 1994 | 5,100,000 | 1,480,853 | 1,272,008 |
| State and Tribal Assistance | 1004 | 0,100,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,2,2,000 |
| Grants: | | | | |
| Alaska Native Villages | 1979 | 2,000 | Not available | 10,500 |
| Clean Water SRF | 1992 | | | |
| | | 1,800,000 | 2,400,000 | 1,125,000,000 |
| Drinking Water SRF | 2003 | 1,000,000 | 107.000 | 842,167 |
| Clean Air Act | 1997 | Such sums | 167,230 | 231,220 |
| Radon Abatement Act | 1991 | 10,000 | 9,000 | 8,074 |
| Clean Water Act (FWPCA) | | | | 468,534 |
| BEACH Act | 2005 | 30,000 | 9,920 | 9,900 |
| Safe Drinking Water Act Solid Waste Disposal Act | 2003 | 115,000 | | 112,491 |
| (RCRA) | 1988 | 70,000 | 71,391 | 103,346 |
| Toxic Substances Control Act | 1983 | 1,500 | 5,100 | 18,663 |
| Pollution Prevention Act | 1993 | 8,000 | 6,800 | 4,940 |

[Dollars in thousands]

| Agency/program | Last year of author- ization | Authorization level | Appropriations in last year of authorization | Appropriations in this bill |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Indian Environmental Gen- eral Assistance Program | ٠. | | | |
| Act | 1998 | Such sums | 38,585 | 56,925 |
| Underground Storage Tanks | 1988 | 10.000 | 14,400 | 2,500 |
| Forest Service, International Forestry | | , | | • |
| Program | 2007 | Such sums | 6.886 | 8,000 |
| National Endowment for the Arts | 1993 | Such sums | 174,460 | 160,000 |
| National Endowment for the Humanities | 1993 | Such sums | 177,403 | 160,000 |

The Committee notes that authorizing legislation for many of these programs is in various stages of the legislative process and expects these authorizations to be enacted into law later this year.

COMPLIANCE WITH CLAUSE 3 OF RULE XIII (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SECTION 2324 OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES

(30 U.S.C. 28)

SEC. 2324. The miners of each mining district may make regulations not in conflict with the laws of the United States, or with the laws of the State or Territory in which the district is situated, governing the location, manner of recording, amount of work necessary to hold possession of a mining claim, subject to the following requirements: The location must be distinctly marked on the ground so that its boundaries can be readily traced. All records of mining claims made after May 10, 1872, shall contain the name or names of the locators, the date of the location, and such a description of the claim or claims located by reference to some natural object or permanent monument as will identify the claim. On each claim located after the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventytwo, that is granted a waiver under section 10101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, and until a patent has been issued therefor, not less than \$100 worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year. On all claims located prior to the 10th day of May 1872, \$10 worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made each year, for each one hundred feet in length along the vein until a patent has been issued therefor; but where such claims are held in common, such expenditure may be made upon any one claim; and upon a failure to comply with these conditions, the claim or mine upon which such failure occurred shall be open to relocation in the same manner as if no location of the same had ever been made, provided that the original locators, their heirs, assigns, or legal representatives, have not resumed work upon the claim after failure and before such location. Upon the failure of any one of several coowners to contribute his proportion of the expenditures required hereby, the coowners who have performed the labor or made the improvements may, at the expiration of the year, give such delinquent co-owner personal notice in writing or notice by publication in the newspaper published nearest the claim, for at least once a week for ninety days, and if at the expiration of ninety days after such notice in writing or by publication such delinquent should fail or refuse to contribute his proportion of the expenditure required by this section, his interest in the claim shall become the property of his co-owners who have made the required expenditures. The period within which the work required to be done annually on all unpatented mineral claims located since May 10, 1872, including such claims in the Territory of Alaska, [shall commence at 12 o'clock meridian on the 1st day of September] shall commence at 12:01 ante meridian on the 1st day of September succeeding the date of location of such claim.

Where a person or company has or may run a tunnel for the purposes of developing a lode or lodes, owned by said person or company, the money so expended in said tunnel shall be taken and considered as expended on said lode or lodes, whether located prior to or since May 10, 1872; and such person or company shall not be required to perform work on the surface of said lode or lodes in order to hold the same as required by this section. On all such valid claims the annual period ending December 31, 1921, shall continue to 12 o'clock meridian July 1, 1922.

OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1993

(30 U.S.C. 28f and 28g)

TITLE X—NATURAL RESOURCE PROVISIONS

Subtitle B—Hardrock Mining Claim Maintenance Fee

SEC. 10101. FEE.

(a) CLAIM MAINTENANCE FEE.—The holder of each unpatented mining claim, mill, or tunnel site, located pursuant to the mining laws of the United States, whether located before, on or after the enactment of this Act, shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, on or before September 1 of each year [for years 2004 through 2008], a claim maintenance fee of \$100 per claim or site Such claim maintenance fee shall be in lieu of the assessment work requirement contained in the Mining Law of 1872 (30 U.S.C. 28–28e) and the related filing requirements contained in section 314 (a) and (c) of

the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1744 (a) and (c)).

SEC. 10102. LOCATION FEE.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for every unpatented mining claim, mill or tunnel site located after the date of enactment of this subtitle [and before September 30, 2008,] pursuant to the Mining Laws of the United States, the locator shall, at the time the location notice is recorded with the Bureau of Land Management, pay to the Secretary of the Interior a location fee, in addition to the claim maintenance fee required by section 10101, of \$25.00 per claim.

SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF AUGUST 21, 1935

SEC. 3. (a) * * *

(f) The National Park System Advisory Board shall continue to exist until January 1, [2007] 2009. The provisions of section 14(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (the Act of October 6, 1972; 86 Stat. 776) are hereby waived with respect to the Board, but in all other respects, it shall be subject to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

(Division E of Public Law 108-447)

DIVISION E—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

ROYALTY AND OFFSHORE MINERALS MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for minerals leasing and environmental studies, regulation of industry operations, and collection of royalties, as authorized by law; for enforcing laws and regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other minerals leases, permits, licenses and operating contracts; and for matching grants or cooperative agreements; including the purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, \$169,175,000, of which \$76,106,000 shall be available for royalty management activities; and an amount not to exceed \$103,730,000, to be credited to this appropriation and to remain available until expended, from addi-

tions to receipts resulting from increases to rates in effect on August 5, 1993, from rate increases to fee collections for Outer Continental Shelf administrative activities performed by the Minerals Management Service (MMS) over and above the rates in effect on September 30, 1993, and from additional fees for Outer Continental Shelf administrative activities established after September 30, 1993: Provided, That to the extent \$103,730,000 in additions to receipts are not realized from the sources of receipts stated above, the amount needed to reach \$103,730,000 shall be credited to this appropriation from receipts resulting from rental rates for Outer Continental Shelf leases in effect before August 5, 1993: Provided further, That \$3,000,000 for computer acquisitions shall remain available until September 30, 2006: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this Act shall be available for the payment of interest in accordance with 30 U.S.C. 1721(b) and (d): Provided further, That not to exceed \$3,000 shall be available for reasonable expenses related to promoting volunteer beach and marine cleanup activities: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$15,000 under this heading shall be available for refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases in which the Director of MMS concurred with the claimed refund due, to pay amounts owed to Indian allottees or tribes, or to correct prior unrecoverable erroneous payments: *Provided further*, That MMS may under the royalty-in-kind program, or under its authority to transfer oil to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, use a portion of the revenues from royalty-in-kind sales, without regard to fiscal year limitation, to pay for transportation to wholesale market centers or upstream pooling points, to process or otherwise dispose of royalty production taken in kind, and to recover MMS transportation costs, salaries, and other administrative costs directly related to the royalty-in-kind program: Provided further, That MMS shall analyze and document the expected return in advance of any royalty-in-kind sales to assure to the maximum extent practicable that royalty income under the pilot program is equal to or greater than royalty income recognized under a comparable royalty-invalue program: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2005 and thereafter, notwithstanding 30 U.S.C. 191(a) and 43 U.S.C. 1338, the Secretary shall pay amounts owed to States and Indian accounts under the [provision] provisions of 30 U.S.C. 1721(b) and (d) from amounts received as current receipts from bonuses, royalties, interest collected from lessees and designees, and rentals of the public lands and the outer continental shelf under provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), which are not payable to a State or the Reclamation Fund.

SECTION 331 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SEC. 331. ENHANCING FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATION OF RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND LAND USES. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture shall develop and implement a pilot program for the purpose of en-

hancing forest service administration of rights-of-way and other land uses. The authority for this program shall be for fiscal years 2000 through [2006] 2012. Prior to the expiration of the authority for this pilot program, the Secretary shall submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives that evaluates whether the use of funds under this section resulted in more expeditious approval of rights-of-way and special use authorizations. This report shall include the Secretary's recommendation for statutory or regulatory changes to reduce the average processing time for rights-of-way and special use permit applications.

(b) Deposit of Fees.—Subject to subsections (a) and (f), during fiscal years 2000 through [2006] 2012, the Secretary of Agriculture shall deposit into a special account established in the Treasury all fees collected by the Secretary to recover the costs of processing applications for, and monitoring compliance with, authorizations to use and occupy National Forest System lands pursuant to section 28(l) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 185(l)), section 504(g) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1764(g)), section 9701 of title 31, United States Code, and section 110(g) of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470h–2(g)).

SECTION 321 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003

(Division F of Public Law 108-7)

SEC. 321. Until September 30, [2007] 2010, the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into an agreement under the first section of Public Law 94–148 (16 U.S.C. 565a–1) for a purpose described in such section includes the authority to use that legal instrument when the principal purpose of the resulting relationship is to the mutually significant benefit of the Forest Service and the other party or parties to the agreement, including nonprofit entities. An agreement entered into under this section shall not be subject to Public Law 95–224, Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act (1977).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

(Division E of Public Law 108-447)

SEC. 309. Of the funds provided to the National Endowment for the Arts:

(1) The Chairperson shall only award a grant to an individual if such grant is awarded to such individual for a literature fellowship, National Heritage Fellowship, National Opera Fellowship, or American Jazz Masters Fellowship.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

The Committee has revised the reprogramming guidelines to modify the threshold and approval requirements for agencies funded within the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations bill. This added flexibility is provided with the understanding that the remaining guidelines will be strictly adhered to by the agencies. The following guidelines replace all other instructions previously issued by the Committee.

1. Definitions.—(a) The term "reprogramming," as defined in these procedures, is the administrative process for reallocating funds from one budget activity to another after an appropriations bill has been enacted into law. For purpose of these guidelines the term "budget activity", sometimes referred to by the agencies as "budget line-item" or "program area," means any program for which a specific appropriation level is specified in Committee reports including reports of a Committee of Conference. For construction and land acquisition accounts, a reprogramming constitutes the reallocation of funds from one construction or land acquisition project, which is individually identified in the justification or Committee report, to another such project. Beyond these specific requirements, a reprogramming also is defined as a budget change which represents any significant departure from the program described in the agency's budget justifications.

2. General Guidelines for Reprogramming.—(a) A reprogramming should be made only when an unforeseen situation arises; and then only if postponement of the project or the activity until the next ap-

propriation year would result in actual loss or damage.

(b) Reprogramming should not be employed to initiate new programs or to change allocations specifically denied, limited or in-

creased by the Congress.

(c) Reprogramming proposals submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for approval shall be considered approved 30 calendar days after receipt if the Committees have posed no objection. However, agencies will be expected to extend the ap-

proval deadline if specifically requested by either Committee.

3. Criteria and Exceptions.—A reprogramming must be submitted to the Committees in writing prior to implementation if it exceeds \$1,000,000 annually or results in an increase or decrease of more than 10 percent annually in affected programs, with the

following exceptions:

(a) With regard to the tribal priority allocations activity of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, there is no restriction on reprogrammings among the programs within this activity. However, the Bureau shall report on all reprogrammings made during a given fiscal year no later than November 1 of that year.

(b) With regard to the Environmental Protection Agency, State and Tribal Assistance Grants account, reprogramming requests associated with States and Tribes applying for partnership grants do not need to be submitted to the Committees.

(c) With regard to Department of Interior or U.S. Forest Service construction projects, the threshold is \$2,000,000 or 25 percent per project, except that reallocations that will result in a project cancellation or deferral must be submitted.

4. Report Language.—Any limitation, directive, or earmarking contained in either the House or Senate report which is not contradicted by the other report nor specifically denied in the conference report shall be considered as having been approved by both Houses of Congress for purposes of these reprogramming guidelines.

5. Assessments.—Increased assessments for centralized services or other purposes or new transfers of funds to contingency or reserve accounts which have not been described in the budget should be treated as reprogrammings if the amounts assessed or trans-

ferred exceed the thresholds.

6. Land Acquisitions and Forest Legacy.—(a) Lands shall not be acquired for more than the approved appraised value (as addressed in section 301(3) of Public Law 91–646) except for condemnations and declarations of taking, unless such acquisitions are submitted to the Committees for approval in compliance with these procedures.

(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to tracts with an appraised

value of \$1,000,000 or less.

7. Land Exchanges.—Land exchanges, wherein the estimated value of the Federal lands to be exchanged is greater than \$2,000,000, shall not be consummated until the Committees have had a 30-day period in which to examine the proposed exchange, and the Committee shall be provided advance notification of exchanges valued between \$500,000 and \$2,000,000.

8. Sequestrations or Across-the-Board Reductions.—The definition of the term "budget activity" established by paragraph 1(a) of these instructions shall also be the definition of the level at which any general, across-the-board or sequestration related reductions mandated by law are to be applied to activities funded in any Interior,

Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations bill.

EARMARKS

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, this bill, as reported, contains no congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of rule XXI

EULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 266 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:



FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 1

Date: June 7, 2007

Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2008

Motion by: Mr. Peterson

Description of Motion: To alter sections 104 and 105 (which prevent any funds from being used to conduct leasing or pre-leasing of Federal outer continental shelf waters for oil and natural gas on the U.S. west coast and Atlantic coast) to allow any activities related to natural gas leasing and pre-leasing more than 25 miles from the coastline.

Results: Rejected 25 yeas to 39 nays.

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt Mr. Alexander Mr. Calvert Mr. Carter Mr. Culberson Mr. Edwards Mrs. Emerson Mr. Goode Ms. Granger Mr. Kingston Mr. Knollenberg Mr. Latham Mr. Lewis Mr. Mollohan Mr. Peterson Mr. Regula Mr. Rehberg Mr. Rogers

Mr. Simpson

Mr. Tiahrt

Mr. Walsh

Mr. Wamp

Dr. Weldon

Mr. Wicker

Mr. Wolf

Members Voting Nav

Mr. Berry Mr. Bishop Mr. Boyd Mr. Chandler Mr. Cramer Mr. Crenshaw Ms. DeLauro Mr. Dicks Mr. Farr Mr. Fattah Mr. Frelinghuysen Mr. Hinchey Mr. Hobson Mr. Honda Mr. Israel Mr. Jackson Ms. Kaptur Mr. Kennedy Ms. Kilpatrick Mr. Kirk Mr. LaHood Ms. Lee Mrs. Lowey Ms. McCollum Mr. Moran Mr. Murtha Mr. Obey Mr. Olver Mr. Pastor Mr. Price Mr. Rodriguez

Mr. Rothman Mr. Ruppersberger Mr. Schiff Mr. Serrano Mr. Udall Mr. Visclosky Ms. Wasserman Schultz Mr. Young

ROLL CALL NO. 2

Date: June 7, 2007

Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2008

Motion by: Mr. Hinchey

Description of Motion: To add report language to the Minerals Management Service section regarding the North Aleutian Basin, Alaska, oil and gas outer continental shelf planning area, requiring scientific studies, enhanced inter-agency coordination, and a Government Accountability Office economic study on potential impacts of drilling in this area.

Results: Adopted 33 yeas to 30 nays.

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Berry Mr. Bishop Mr. Chandler Ms. DeLauro Mr. Dicks Mr. Farr

Mr. Fattah Mr. Frelinghuysen

Mr. Hinchey Mr. Honda Mr. Israel Mr. Jackson Mr. Kennedy Ms. Kilpatrick Mr. Kirk

Mr. LaHood Ms. Lee Mrs. Lowey Ms. McCollum Mr. Mollohan Mr. Moran Mr. Murtha

Mr. Obey Mr. Olver Mr. Price Mr. Rothman

Ms. Roybal-Allard Mr. Ruppersberger

Mr. Schiff Mr. Serrano Mr. Udall Mr. Visclosky

Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt Mr. Alexander Mr. Boyd Mr. Calvert Mr. Carter Mr. Cramer Mr. Crenshaw Mr. Culberson Mr. Edwards Mrs. Emerson Mr. Goode Ms. Granger Mr. Hobson Mr. Kingston Mr. Knollenberg Mr. Latham Mr. Lewis Mr. Peterson Mr. Regula Mr. Rehberg

Mr. Rodriguez Mr. Rogers Mr. Simpson Mr. Tiahrt Mr. Walsh Mr. Wamp Dr. Weldon

Mr. Wicker Mr. Wolf Mr. Young

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2007
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2008
(Amounts in thousands)

| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | וווּפּ | Bill vs. Enacted | Bill vs. Request | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|----|
| TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR | | | | | | |
| Bureau of Land Nanagement | | | | | | |
| Management of lands and resources. | 866.911 | 879.438 | 888.628 | +21,717 | +9,190 | |
| | : | (21,000) | (20,000) | (+20,000) | (-1,000) | |
| Construction | 11,751 | 6,476 | 6,476 | -5,275 | : | |
| Land acquisition | 8.634 | 1,619 | 18,634 | +10,000 | +17,015 | 10 |
| Oregon and California grant lands | 108,991 | 110,242 | 110,242 | +1,251 | ; | ,, |
| Rance improvements (indefinite) | 10.000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | : | : | |
| Service charges, deposits, & forfeitures (indefinite). | 24.905 | 26,905 | 25,905 | +1,000 | -1,000 | |
| Offsetting fee collections | -24,905 | -26,905 | -25,905 | -1,000 | +1,000 | |
| Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite) | 12,405 | 12,405 | 12,405 | : | ; | |
| Wildland fire menacement. | | | | | | |
| Preparedness | 274.863 | 268,334 | 274.863 | ; | +6,529 | |
| mechanical contract of the | 249.185 | 294,398 | 294,398 | +45,213 | : | |
| Other Operations | 234,307 | 239,117 | 237,383 | +3,076 | -1,734 | |
| Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28) | 95,000 | : | ; | -95,000 | : | |
| Subtotal | 853,355 | 801,849 | 806,644 | -46,711 | +4,795 | |
| Total, Bureau of Land Management | 1,872,047 | 1,822,029 | 1,853,029 | 19,018 | +31,000 | |
| • | | | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2007 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2008 (Amounts in thousands)

| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | 1118 | Bill vs. Enacted | Bill vs. Request |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| United States Fish and Wildlife Service | | | | | |
| Resource management | 1,013,969 | 1,034,520 | 1,104,572 | +90,603 | +70,052 |
| Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28) | 7,398 | ; | : | -7,398 | : |
| Construction | 45,300 | 23,071 | 31,653 | -13,647 | +8,582 |
| Land acquisition | 28,046 | 18,011 | 43.046 | +15,000 | +25,035 |
| Landowner incentive program | 23,667 | : | : | -23,667 | ; |
| Private stewardship grants | 7.277 | : | : | -7,277 | : |
| Cooperative endangered species conservation fund | 81,001 | 80,001 | 81,001 | ; | +1,000 |
| National wildlife refuge fund | 14,202 | 10.811 | 14,202 | : | +3,391 |
| North American wetlands conservation fund | 39,412 | 42,646 | 42,646 | +3,234 | : |
| Neotropical migratory birds conservation fund | 3,941 | 3,980 | 2,000 | +1,059 | +1,040 |
| Multinational species conservation fund | 6,404 | 4,257 | 10,000 | +3,596 | +5,743 |
| State and tribal wildlife grants | 67,492 | 69,492 | 85,000 | +17,508 | +15,508 |
| Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service | 1,338,109 | 1,286,769 | 1,417,120 | +79,011 | +130,351 |
| National Park Service | | | - | | |
| Operation of the national park system | 1,847,897 | 2,057,132 | 2,046,809 | +198,912 | -10,323 |
| Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28) | 525 | ; | ; | -525 | : |
| United States Park Police | : | : | : | : | : |
| Centennial Challenge | ; | ; | 20,000 | +50,000 | +50,000 |
| National recreation and preservation | 54,369 | 48,885 | 62,881 | +8,512 | +13,996 |
| Emergency appropriations (by transfer)(P.L.110-28) | (200) | ; | : | (-200) | : |
| Historic preservation fund | 55,663 | 63,658 | 81,500 | +25,837 | +17,842 |
| L.110-28) | 10,000 | : | : | -10,000 | ; |
| Emergency appropriations (transfer out) (P.L.110-28) | (-200) | } | : | (+200) | : |
| Construction and major maintenance | 297,482 | 201,580 | 201,580 | -95,902 | ; |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2007
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2008
(Amounts in thousands)

8411 vs. Request +1,877 +76,873 +57,812 -50,000 -94,496 -1,496 +148,388 8111 vs. Enected +8,137 +7,940 -7,000 -500 -50,000 -43,000 +35,378 +49,984 -92,580 +212,212 Bill 289,282 -135,730 6,403 -50,000 -43,000 66,955 117,237 -30,000 99,402 2,512,172 1,032,764 FY 2008 Request 290,778 -135,730 6,403 115,360 974,952 -30,000 22,529 ì 161,451 2,363,784 FY 2007 Enacted 982,780 5,270 281,342 -128,730 6,903 109,100 159,515 -30,000 64,024 : ; 2,299,960 Total, National Park Service (net)...... Royalty and offshore minerals management...... Land and water conservation fund (rescission of Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Total, Minerals Management Service..... United States Geological Survey Minerals Management Service Regulation and technology.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2007
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2008
(Amounts in thousands)

| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | וואפ | Bill vs. Enacted | 8411 vs. Request |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Receipts from performance bond forfeitures (indefinite) | 86 | 100 | 100 | Ţ | : |
| Subtotal | 109,198 | 115,480 | 117,337 | +8,139 | +1,877 |
| Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund) | 185,393 | 52,835 | 52,774 | -132,619 | -61 |
| Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement | 294,591 | 168,295 | 170,111 | -124,480 | +1,816 |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | | | | | |
| Operetion of Indian programs | 1,988,223 | 1,990,918 197,627 | 2,093,545 | +105,322 | +102,627 |
| Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians | 42,000 6,258 | 34,069 6,276 | 39,136 6,276 | -2,864 | +5,067 |
| Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs | 2,308,304 | 2,228,890 | 2,346,940 | +38,636 | +118,050 |
| Departmental Offices | | | | | |
| Office of the Secretary | 116,265 | 101,445 | 136,413 | +20,148 | +34,968 |
| Insular Affairs: Assistance to Territories | 48,477 27,720 | 47,201 27,720 | 50,572 27,720 | +2,095 | +3,371 |
| Subtotal | 76,197 | 74,921 | 78,292 | +2,095 | +3,371 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2007
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2008
(Amounts to thousands)

| (An | (Amounts in thousands) | (spu | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | Bill | Bill vs. Enacted | Bill vs. Request |
| Compact of Free Association | 3,313 2,000 | 2,862 | 3,362 | +49 | 005+ |
| Subtotal | 5,313 | 4,862 | 5,362 | +49 | 009+ |
| Total, Insular Affairs | 81,510 | 79,783 | 83,654 | +2,144 | +3,871 |
| Office of the Solicitor | 55,018 38,823 | 58,949 42,322 | 59,250 43,822 | +4,232 | +301 |
| Office of Special Trustee for American Indians | | | | | |
| Federal trust programsIndian land consolidation | 189,251 34,006 | 186,158 10,000 | 182,542 10,000 | -6,709 -24,006 | -3,616 |
| Total, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians | 223,257 | 196,158 | 192,542 | -30,715 | -3,616 |
| Total, Departmental Offices | 514,873 | 478,857 | 515,681 | +808 | +37,024 |
| Department-wide Programs | | | | | |
| Payments in lieu of taxes | 232,528 9,715 | 190,000 | 232,528 9,954 | +239 | +42,528 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2007 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2008 (Amounts in thousands)

| FY 2007 FY 2008 Bill vs. Bill vs. Bill vs. Bill vs. Enacted Request | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | 1118 | Bill vs. Enacted | Bill vs. Request |
|---|---|-----------------------|--------------|--|--|
| Natural resource damage assessment fund | 6.043 | 6,224 22,240 | 6,224 | +181 | -22,240 |
| Total, Department-wide programs | 248, 286 | 228,418 | 248,706 | 248, 286 228, 418 248, 706 +420 +20, 288 | +20,288 |
| Total, title I, Department of the Interior Appropriations | 10,023,735 (9,935,542) (118,193) (-30,000) | 9,713,245 (9,743,245) | (10,193,478) | +139,743 (+257,936) (-118,193) | 10,023,735 9,713,245 10,163,478 +139,743 +450,233 (9,335,542) (9,743,245) (10,193,478) (+557,936) (+450,233) (118,193) (-118,193) (-30,000) (-30,000) (-30,000) |

| Schence and Technology | 733,387 | 754,506 | 788,269 | +54,882 |
|--|------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| (By transfer from Mazardous substance superfund) | (30, 156) | (26, 126) | (28, 126) | (-4,030) |
| Commission on Climate Change Science | : | : | 20,000 | +50,000 |
| Environmental programs and management | 2,358,370 | 2,298,188 | 2,375,582 | +17,212 |
| Office of Inspector General | 37,172 | 38,008 | 43,500 | +6,328 |
| (By transfer from Hazardous substance superfund) | (13,337) | (7,149) | (10,000) | (-3,337) |
| Buildings and facilities | 39,626 | 34,801 | 34,801 | -4,825 |
| Hazardous substance superfund | 1.255.097 | 1.244,708 | 1,272,008 | +18,911 |
| Transfer to Office of Inspector General | (-13,337) | (-7,149) | (-10,000) | (+3.337) |
| Transfer to Science and Technology | (-30, 156) | (-26,126) | (-26, 128) | (+4,030) |
| Leaking underground storage tank program. | 72.035 | 92,235 | 117,961 | +45,926 |
| Oil soil response | 15,734 | 17,280 | 17,280 | +1,546 |
| Pesticide registration fund | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | ; |
| Pesticide registration fees | -10,000 | -10,000 | -10,000 | ; |

TITLE 11 - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

+27,302 (-2,851) +25,726

+50,000 +77,394 +5,492 (+2,851)

+33,763

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2007
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2008
(Amounts in thousands)

| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | BH11 | Bill vs. Enacted | Bill vs. Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------|--|------------------------|
| State and tribal assistance grants | 2,100,634 | 1,679,479 | 2,277,667 | +177,033 | +598,188 |
| Subtotal, State and tribal assistance grants | 3,213,709 | 2,724,678 | 3,391,514 | +177,805 | +666,838 |
| Rescission | | | -5,000 | -5,000 | |
| Total, title II, Environmental Protection Agency | 7,725,130 (7,725,130) | | ~ | +360,785 (+365,785) (-5,000) (-7,367) | +886,515 (+886,515) |
| (Transfer out) | - 11 | (-33,275) | (-36,126) | (+7,367) | (-2,851) |
| TITLE III - RELATED AGENCIES | | | | | |
| DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | | | | | |
| Forest Service | | | | | |
| Forest and rangeland research | 280,488 | 263,000 | 295,937 | +15,449 | +32,937 |
| National forest system | 1,452,729 | 1,344,377 | 1,506,502 | +53,773 | +162,125 |
| Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28) | 12,000 | 422,565 | 520.197 | +83,797 | +97 632 |
| Excess purchaser elect road funds | : | : | -40,000 | -40,000 | -40,000 |
| Deferral of road and trail fund payment | : | : | -15,000 | -15,000 | -15,000 |
| Subtotal | 436,400 | 422,565 | 465,197 | +28,797 | +42,632 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2007
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2008
(Amounts in thousands)

| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | B111 | Bill vs. Enacted | Bill vs. Request |
|--|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Land acquisition | 41,936 | 15,703 | 44,485 | +2,549 | +28,782 |
| Acquisition of lands for national forests, special actions. | 1,053 | 1,053 | 1,053 | į | 1 |
| Andreaston of rains to complete land exchanges (indefinite). Range betterment fund (indefinite). | 231 | 231 | 231 | +874 | : : |
| Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research | 89 | 95 | 28 | -1 | ; |
| Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses | 5,009 | 5,053 | 5,053 | + | ; |
| Wildland fire management: Preparedness | 665,382 | 349,082 219,710 | 675,382 | +10,000 | +326,300 -219,710 |
| Subtotal Fire suppression operations Other operations Emergency appropriations (P.L. 110-28) | 665,382 741,477 416,744 370,000 | 568 792 911,032 388,803 | 675,382 859.021 440,245 | +10,000 +117,544 +23,501 -370,000 | +106,590 -52,011 +51,442 |
| Subtotal, Wildland fire management | 2,193,603 | 1,868,627 | 1,974,648 | -218,955 | +106,021 |
| Total, Forest Service | 4.706.149 | 4,126,873 | 4.577.514 | -128,635 | +450.641 |

Bill vs. Request B111 vs. Engcted COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2007
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2008
(Amounts in thousands) BHII FY 2008 Request FY 2007 Enacted DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Indian Health Service India India

| +82,002 +10,000 | +92,002 | +21,699 | +113,701 | | +683 | | +208 | +114,592 |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| 7 } | 7 | Ŧ | + | | | | ٠ | |
| +135,092 +61,953 +285 | +197,310 | 696'9+ | +204,279 | | | | . ! | +204,279 |
| 2,444,017 561,515 18,000 | 3,023,532 | 360,895 | 3,384,427 | ٠. | 79,117 | | 75,212 | 3,538,756 |
| 2,362,015 551,515 18,000 | 2,931,530 | 339,198 | 3,270,726 | | 78,434 | | 75,004 | 3,424,164 |
| 2,308,925 499,562 17,735 | 2,826,222 | 353,926 | 3,180,148 | | 79,117 | | 75,212 | 3,334,477 |
| Indian health services: Non-contract services. Contract care. Catastrophic health emergency fund | Total, Indian health services | Indian health facilities | Total, Indian Health Service | National Institute of Health | National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences | Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry | Toxic substances and environmental public health | Total, Department of Health and Human Services |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2007
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2008
(Amounts in thousands)

| AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AROUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2008 (Amounts in thousands) | ND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED (Amounts in thousands) | NDED IN THE BIL nds) | .L FOR 2008 | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|---|---------------------|--|
| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | 8411 | Bill vs. Enacted | Bill vs. Request |
| OTHER RELATED AGENCIES | 6 8 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | 1 | | † 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| Executive Office of the President | | | | | |
| Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality | 2,698 | 2.703 | 2,703 | ş | : |
| Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 9,113 | 9,049 | 9,549 | +436 | +200 |
| Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 8,509 | 000'6 | 000'6 | +491 | ; |
| Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development | | | | | |
| Payment to the Institute | 6,207 | 7,297 | 7,297 | +1,090 | : |
| Smithsonian Institution | | | | | |
| Salaries and expensesFacilities capital | 536,295 98,600 | 571,347 107,100 | 536,295 116,100 | +17,500 | -35,052 |
| Total, Smithsonian Institution | 634,895 | 678,447 | 652,395 | +17,500 | -26,052 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2007 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2008 (Amounts in thousands)

| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | וואפּ | Bill vs. Enacted | Bill vs. Request |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| National Gallery of Art | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 95,767 15,962 | 97,983 | 101.850 | +6,083 | +3,867 |
| Total, National Gallery of Art | 111,729 | 116,000 | 119,867 | +8,138 | +3,867 |
| John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts | | | | | |
| Operations and maintenance | 17,575 12,814 | 20,000 19,350 | 20,200 23,150 | +2,625 +10,336 | +200 +3,800 |
| Total, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts | 30,389 | 39,350 | 43,350 | +12,961 | +4,000 |
| Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 9,100 | 8,857 | 10,000 | 006+ | +1,143 |
| National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities | | | | | |
| National Endowment for the Arts | | | | | |
| Grants and administration | 124,562 | 128,412 | 160,000 | +35,438 | +31,588 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2007 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2008 (Amounts in thousands)

| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | 8411 | Bill vs. Enacted | Bill vs. Request |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| National Endowment for the Humanities | | | | | |
| Grants and administration | 125,884 15,221 | 126,845 14,510 | 145,500 14,500 | +19,616 | +18,655 |
| Total, National Endowment for the Humanities | 141,105 | 141,355 | 160,000 | +18,895 | +18,645 |
| Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities | 265,667 | 269,767 | 320,000 | +54,333 | +50,233 |
| Commission of Fine Arts | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 1,873 | 2,092 | 2,092 | +219 | ; |
| National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs | | | | | |
| Grants | 7,143 | | 10,000 | +2,857 | +10,000 |
| Advisory Council on Historic Preservation | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 4,828 | 5,348 | 5,348 | +520 | : |
| National Capital Planning Commission | | ٠. | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 8,168 | 8,265 | 8,265 | +97 | ; |
| United States Holocaust Memorial Museum | | | | | |
| Holocaust Memorial Museum | 42,349 | 44,996 | 44,996 | +2,647 | : |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2007 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2008 (Amounts in thousands)

| | FY 2007 Enacted | FY 2008 Request | ווופ | Bill vs. Enacted | Bill vs. Request |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| Presidio Trust | | | | | |
| Presidio trust fund | 19,706 | 18,450 | 22,400 | +2,694 | +3,950 |
| White House Commission on the National Moment of Remembrance | ·· | - | | | |
| Operations | 247 | 200 | 200 | -47 | : |
| Total, title III, related agencies | 9,203,247 (8,821,247) (382,000) | 8,770,858 | 9,383,732 (9,438,732) (-55,000) | +180,485 (+617,485) (-437,000) | +612,874 (+667,874) (-55,000) |
| TITLE IV - GENERAL PROVISIONS | | • | | - | |
| Secure rural schools (emergency)(P.L. 110-28) | 425,000 | | | -425,000 | |
| Grand total. Appropriations. Emergency appropriations. Rescissions. (By transfer). (Transfer out). | 27,377,112 (26,481,919) (925,193) (-30,000) (43,493) (-43,493) | 25,683,503 (25,718,503) (-35,000) (33,275) (-33,275) | 27,633,126 (27,723,125) (-55,000) (-36,000) (36,126) (-36,126) | +256,013 (+1,241,206) (-980,193) (-5,000) (-7,367) (+7,367) | +1,949.622 (+2,004,622) (-55,000) (+2,851) (-2,851) |

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Additional Views of Jerry Lewis and Todd Tiahrt

Chairman Dicks is to be commended for the reasonable and even-handed manner in which he has conducted the business of the subcommittee. The subcommittee's work this year has been a bipartisan, collaborative effort. In spite of the comity reflected in much of the subcommittee's work, however, we have genuine policy differences with the Democrat majority and a divergence in views over the level of funding necessary to address the critical needs of this bill.

Our 38 subcommittee hearings revealed many unmet needs and urgent priorities. Still, while we have an obligation to be good stewards of our environment and public lands for future generations, we also have an obligation to be good stewards of our tax dollars. In that respect, this legislation falls short.

The 302(b) allocation for this bill is \$27.6 billion, a \$1.9 billion increase over the President's budget request and a \$1.2 billion increase over the enacted fiscal year 2007 Interior bill. The enacted FY07 Interior bill, itself, was \$400 million above the House passed level. This FY08 subcommittee allocation represents a seven percent increase above the budget request, and a 4.3 percent increase over the FY07 enacted level.

The initial subcommittee allocation—which was \$858 million above the FY07 enacted level—though very generous, would have resulted in a better, more balanced bill. The additional \$335 million, added at the last minute to the subcommittee's already charitable allocation, is simply unnecessary and, more importantly, unsustainable.

We would submit that this subcommittee allocation represents exactly the kind of unfettered spending that so closely identifies the differences of philosophies between Republicans and Democrats. And, who is going to pay for this increased spending?

In 2004, 50 percent of the total Federal tax burden was shouldered by the 65 million households earning between \$24,000 and \$65,000 per year. The vast majority of those taxes are being paid by individuals between the ages or 45 and 54 with incomes between \$55,000 and \$77,000 a year. These are middle-income families, many of them from "the sandwich generation," shouldering the financial burden of



supporting both young children and aging parents. Middle-income families end up paying the bill for expanded government, and this 302(b) allocation by the Democrat majority guarantees years of payments middle-income families do not want and cannot afford.

Repeating the mistakes of the past

No matter how well-intentioned the Democrat majority, this allocation will cause many of the same problems down the road that this subcommittee has been trying to resolve in recent years—namely, huge backlogs in operations and maintenance.

This circumstance is, in many respects, similar to a homeowner who receives a big bonus and uses these extra funds to buy a bigger house for his family. The bonus is welcome and unexpected. Buying a bigger house seems like a great idea at the time. But down the road, he realizes that he can't depend on getting a bonus every year and he finds himself unable to afford living in his new house. He, like this subcommittee, risks becoming overextended and unable to pay the bills. The difference is the homeowner goes bankrupt; the government just keeps on spending.

It is human nature that we desire to create new programs, build new structures, and buy new land. Yet, no one worries about the future costs to maintain them.

Over the years, this subcommittee has learned through good oversight that too little money can do real harm. The same is true for *too much money*. We believe the subcommittee should strive for balance. And that is precisely what the original subcommittee allocation achieved.

We ought to provide enough money to allow the agencies to carry out their primary mission. We should focus on taking good care of what we presently have in the public trust. We have to give careful, thoughtful consideration before purchasing something new. Again, we must strive for balance. As this bill continues through the legislative process, we are hopeful that Chairman Dicks will be sensitive and responsive to this challenge.



Many areas within this legislation have achieved balance. We applaud Chairman Dicks' focus on the operating accounts within in this bill. There has clearly been erosion in this area due in part to the absorption of pay and fixed costs over the years.

However, we believe the subcommittee should move more cautiously in providing funds for new land acquisition and construction. While there are high priority needs in these areas, it is important that we focus on the core missions of these agencies and not become over-extended. The subcommittee risks creating a larger problem down the road by hastily expanding current areas that we cannot oversee or creating new ones we cannot maintain.

Many will recall that when Congress provided these agencies too much funding, too quickly, in the early to mid-1990's, they lost focus. The result was huge backlogs, redundant programs, large unobligated balances (many of which still remain), and numerous operational shortfalls. Our job is to provide for core needs, be vigilant about oversight, and avoid the mistakes of the past.

Needed attention to Park Service, Indian Country

We recognize that Chairman Obey has a special place in his heart for the great open spaces in our country. And, we know that he appreciates the grandeur of our National Parks. We join the Chairman in supporting the \$198 million increase in the Operations budget for the National Park Service.

We are also pleased with the needed attention this bill provides to Native Americans. There are many unmet needs within Indian Country—in education, health care, law enforcement, methamphetamine treatment, and other areas—and this bill does a great deal to address these priorities. We also believe it critically important to restore full funding for the Urban Indian Health Clinics—and this bill does that.

Items of Concern

While Chairman Dicks' Committee mark is positive in many respects, we would be remiss if we didn't outline several specific areas where we would have written this bill differently.

The fire season is upon us once again and it is appropriate that this bill provides additional funding for wildfire preparedness at the Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service. Subcommittee



hearings this year demonstrated that there is great interest—and great concern—over this ongoing wildfire challenge which is presently consuming almost 45 percent of the Forest Service budget. In light of the large subcommittee allocation, and the tremendous anticipated need during this fire season, we think the subcommittee could have done even more to address fire preparedness, particularly within the state fire assistance account.

While reasonable people may disagree over the cause, there is clearly a need for more focused science on Climate Change. We believe Chairman Dicks would agree that our response to climate change must look at long-term solutions rather than simply trying to provide a quick fix. The USGS is the science agency for the Department of the Interior, and we believe they should manage any additional funds directed to address this issue for the Department.

While we have the greatest respect for Chairman Dicks, we are concerned about including the Global Climate Change Sense of the Congress resolution in this bill. Our concern is based on the simple fact that it does not reflect the consensus opinion of the many climate change experts who testified before the subcommittee this year. It proposes conclusions and solutions to a problem that is not yet fully understood. Historically, mandatory market-based limits have not worked.

We believe we need to make wise, science-based decisions rather than merely respond to the heated rhetoric of the day. As one agency scientist testified this year, our greatest need is to focus on the gaps in credible scientific information. Without understanding the complete scientific data, we will be unable to solve the problems created by climate change. And, it will create false hope, presenting bad solutions to the wrong problems.

Securing our energy future

America needs to secure its own sources of energy—be it from oil, natural gas, coal, nuclear, renewable, or other sources. A strong and vibrant economy, and the well-paying jobs that go along with it, is inextricably linked with reliable—and preferably inexpensive—energy sources. If we want to help businesses and the workers they employ to continue to build and strengthen our economy, we must provide them with the tools they need to pursue reliable sources of energy. We believe responsible use



of our resources is precisely the right course to ensure that American workers and their employers in manufacturing and other industries have the energy sources necessary for future generations.

The approximately 43 million Outer-Continental Shelf (OCS) acres under lease generally account for about 20 percent of American's domestic natural gas. To address the growing demand for domestic sources of natural gas, Mr. Peterson last year offered a common-sense amendment in full committee which was supported on a bipartisan basis. Republicans and Democrats alike agreed that the United States needed to lessen its dependence on foreign sources of natural gas. Unfortunately, that same amendment offered by Mr. Peterson in full committee this year was defeated on a largely party-line vote.

In a 33-30 vote, the Committee also narrowly adopted an amendment offered by Mr. Hinchey that would delay or even prevent potential oil and gas leasing in Alaska's North Aleutian OCS Planning Area. In spite of more than two years of scheduled environmental analysis by the Mineral Management Service, including an environmental impact statement based on the most current science, Committee Democrats chose to forego yet another opportunity to explore a potential domestic source of energy. At a time when most Americans are spending more than three dollars for a gallon of gas, this amendment strikes us as exceedingly shortsighted. Recent actions by Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez, who is using his country's oil resources as a weapon against the United States, underscore our concern.

In closing, while we have real policy differences and spending concerns relating to this legislation, it is our hope that between now and conference negotiations with the Senate later this year, we can address the most disconcerting issues and seek bipartisan consensus on a reasonable, sustainable subcommittee allocation. Our sincere desire is to work with Chairman Dicks to fashion a responsible, balanced conference report worthy of broad, bipartisan support.

